SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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NEBRASKA HOUSE GIVES MAJORITY FOR PARTIAL BILL

Woman-Filled Gallery Hears Norton Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill Favored by House—Senate Said to Be Favorable

VOTE 73 TO 24 WITH THREE MEMBERS ABSENT

The Nebraska House of Representatives has passed the bill to give women presidential and municipal suffrage, by the magnificent vote of 73 to 24, with three members absent. The gallery was crowded with women.

Representative Ainley, whose name heads the roll, declared himself proud to have the opportunity of leading off with a vote for suffrage. Representative Thomas said it would be a proud day for him when he could take his mother to the polls to cast her ballot.

"I have three daughters and no sons," Mr. Stream (Republican) announced. "I have a Democratic neighbor with three sons. I want to even up with him; therefore I 'm for the bill."

A constitutional amendment to give full suffrage to women has been several times submitted in Nebraska. The first time, it was snowed under, nearly four to one. The last time, it came so near passing that the change of a few thousand votes would have carried it.

RESPOND TO CALL FOR SERVICE

State Associations Commend Action of National in Offering Aid to Government—Mass Meeting to Follow Executive Council

Washington, D. C.—Telegrams from presidents of State suffrage associations affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association show enthusiastic approval of the call for a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association to formulate an offer of definite service to the government in the event of war. The following telegram from Emma Smith DeVoe, of the Washington State Association, reflects the sentiment of other communications:

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt: I congratulate you on calling this meeting expressive of women's ideals of patriotism. The women voters are with you, and will stand loyally by our President in this period of national danger."

A great mass meeting for the discussion of true patriotism will follow the meeting of the Executive Council. It is probable that a great chorus will be assembled in connection with it.

"The Executive Council has been called to meet in Washington because we face a condition and not a theory," says Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "Neither the men nor the women of America want war. The President has made it plain that the die will not be cast by this country. But if war comes, it is our duty to assist. The 2,000,000 women of our organization can render effective service when once an understanding is reached about what the government requires.

"In every congressional district there is an organization of women who have worked together, who know each other personally, are aware of the peculiar capacity and talent of each individual, and, as a result, can render real service when that service is made definite and clear. The meeting called in Washington for Feb. 23 is intended to define that service. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has the most efficient country-wide organization of any association of women in the United States. As American women and suffragists, we hope to offer some service we can guarantee to perform, not merely to protest our loyalty, and certainly not to impugn our Americanism by holding back until we are promised some further extension of the suffrage."

STATE WIDE PROHIBITION IN UTAH AND OREGON

The Governor of Utah has just signed the bill for State-wide prohibition, a very complete and thorough-going law. In Oregon, too, a new "bone-dry" law has just gone into effect.

"LADY SPEAKER" A GOOD TITLE

Helena, Mont.—The first woman to preside over a branch of the Montana Legislature is Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway, one of the two women members.

Speaker O'Connor recently called on Mrs. Hathaway to preside over the House while in committee of the whole. Mrs. Hathaway presided over the deliberations of the committee in a capable manner, and was not in the least confused as to the procedure. The only hitch seemed to be the manner in which the members should address the chair. "Lady Chairman" was finally adopted by unanimous consent.

In her personal campaign last fall she did some speaking for prohibition, covering every precinct in Ravalli. Although her county is Republican, Mrs. Hathaway ran on the Democratic ticket and won. Ravalli gave a very high vote for prohibition in 1916, as well as a strong suffrage vote three years ago. She owns a small ranch which she helps run in the summer months.

Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway

CONVENTION BILL PASSES IN INDIANA

Its Passage Opens Way for More Liberal Legislation—Suffragists See Hope of Success

The Indiana suffragists feel that a signal victory has been won in the passing of the Constitutional Convention Bill, which passed the General Assembly on Jan. 31, calling for a new constitution for the State.

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana for the past three years has been waging a strenuous campaign for the measure, seeing in it their greatest hope for the full enfranchisement of Indiana women.

The bill provides for a special election to be held September 18, 1917, to elect 115 delegates to the constitutional convention, which is to begin its meetings at the State House Jan. 8, 1918, and to continue in session until its work is completed. Approval by the voters of the State will be necessary before any new constitution goes into effect, and the convention is to set the time for voting upon it.

On demand of 45 delegates regarding any provision in the proposed new constitution, that provision would have to be submitted to the voters separately for approval or rejection. This would make it possible for the voters to accept or reject such proposals, for instance, as prohibition or woman suffrage, without affecting the body of the proposed new constitution. On the other hand, it would be possible for the voters to adopt some specially desired changes, while voting against the adoption of a whole new constitution.

The bill provides that of the 115 delegates, 15 are to be chosen by the State-at-large, and one by each of the 100 districts from which members of the House in the Legislature are now chosen. Candidates are to be nominated irrespective of party affiliations, by petitions to be filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days before the election, and their names are to be placed on a non-partisan ballot.

The joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, introduced by the two State Suffrage Associations, has been withdrawn, since the success of the Constitutional Convention measure.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY PASSES LOWER HOUSE

Congressman Keating Successfully Engineers Passage of Civil Service Questionnaire—Anti Attempts at Blockade Easily Foiled by Slight Change of Wording

By a vote of 52 to 45, the resolution of inquiry, looking to equal rights for women in Civil Service, passed the U. S. House of Representatives on Feb. 7. The resolution was submitted Jan. 19 by Congressman Keating of Colorado, and referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Knowing that the committee would not report it, Mr. Keating had purposely drafted it in privileged form, and on Jan. 29 exercised his right to call it before the House by asking for the discharge of the committee.

An anti-suffragist, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, blocked it for the time, however, by making a point of order on the ground that the resolution called for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Keating wasn't discouraged, however, but reintroduced the resolution the same afternoon, simply cutting out the "whys" in the original. In the midst of war's alarms, on Feb. 7, Mr. Keating for the second time moved the discharge of the committee and called up his resolution. Attempts to block it were made by Mr. Madden of Illinois, Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin and Mr. Burnet of Alabama, but the final vote was favorable.

Mr. Keating means to stay with this fight to the end, and is planning propaganda and other methods between now and the next session, when an attempt for some real legislation will be made. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish the House with the following information:

In making appointments, transfers, promotions, demotions, and removals in clerical and other positions in the various executive branches of the Federal Civil Service, to what extent is sex a factor in the selections and decisions?

In what branch of the service, if any, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, did the appointing officials specify sex when asking for certifications? Which sex was specified, and in respect to what positions was this specification made? In what branches and what instances was sex not specified?

Are there any positions in any branch of the service to which women who have passed the prescribed examinations would not be appointed or promoted? If so, what branches and what positions?

Are there any branches of the service in which officials fix limitations as to the salary grades or positions to which women may be promoted? If so, what branches and what positions?

Are any Civil Service examinations open to men only? If so, what and how many examinations during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, were so restricted? What, if any, examinations are open to women only? What, and how many, examinations are open to both men and women?

NEBRASKA MINIMUM WAGE CARRIED IN HOUSE

Favorable Decision On Women's Bill Given by Representatives—$1 a Day the Lowest Wage

Lincoln, Neb.—The lower house has passed House Resolution 34, which fixes a minimum wage for women workers. The vote was 56 to 36.

The bill provides that regular experienced adult workers are to receive at least $1.50 a day; apprentices and learners, $1.20, and girls under 18, $1 a day.

The bill also provides that an adult shall not be classed as an apprentice for more than one year.

MISS RANKIN TO HAVE OFFICIAL TITLE

Washington D. C., Feb. 2.—When asked how Miss Jeannette Rankin will be referred to in Congress, Speaker Clark said: "On the floor of the House Miss Rankin will be addressed and spoken of as the lady from Montana. In the newspapers I should say she should be spoken of as Representative Rankin. She is a Representative from Montana, and most newspapers use the form of Representative in referring to members in the lower house of Congress."

WOULD PENALIZE NON-VOTERS IN KANSAS

Assemblyman Wants Fine of $1.50 Imposed on Those Who Stay Home on Election Day

Topeka, Kas.—The Kansas voter will receive $1.50 for casting his ballot at the State-wide primary and another $1.50 for voting at the general election, if a measure introduced in the lower House by Samuel A. Clasen, of Wyandotte, becomes a law. Clasen would assess a poll tax of $3 against every citizen of voting age in the State, payable only in even numbered years. But in lieu of the cash his measure will provide that a certificate that the voter has cast his ballot at the primary will be worth $1.50 on the poll tax, and another certificate that he cast his ballot at the general election will be worth another $1.50.

The apathy of too many persons about voting is the reason for the poll tax proposed for Clasen, which would apply to persons living in cities as well as those in the country districts. It is not intended as a revenue producing measure at all, but simply as a fine on the elector who does not appreciate his suffrage right enough to exercise it.

INDIANA WINS FIRST BIG STEP

Senate Sanctions Partial Suffrage by Proportion of Two to One—Lively Debate Leads Up to the Final Vote—House Action Awaited

Indianapolis, Ind.—The partial suffrage bill was passed by the Senate by 32 to 16 on Feb. 8.

Those voting in favor were Senators Armstrong, Beardsley, Bird, Bracken, Chambers, Culbertson, Dobyns, Dorrell, Gemmill, Hemphill, Hudgins, Humphreys, Jackson, James, McConaha, McCray, McKinley, Maston, Mercer, Metzger, Nesley, Norman, Porter, Reidelbach, Retherford, Robinson, Signs, Simmons, Smith, Spann, Sumers and White.

The debate preceding the vote brought out some spicy repartee. Personalities were exchanged, and Senators Metzger and Culbertson both jumped into action to urge the senators to be fair and grant every senator the right to express his convictions without impugning his motives.

Senator Simmons maintained the floor during a great part of the afternoon, deftly handling a repartee in a tilt with Senator Reser. Simmons was arguing that a great number of women in the State are property owners.

"Would you want women to serve as jurors?" questioned Reser.

"Not necessarily, but as a lawyer I would intrust my cause to a jury of women just as soon as I would to men," said Simmons.

Although in all the States and countries where women vote, there has been no case of men and women jurors being locked up together over night, this old silly bugbear was again brought up.

"Would you want your mother or sister to sit on a jury with eleven men and then go into a locked room and spend the night in debate?" asked Reser.

"With brutes, no," answered Simmons, "but with gentlemen, gladly."

"You don't contend all jurors are gentlemen?" continued Reser.

"No, but I tell you if they will associate with women a short time they will be," answered Simmons. Reser subsided.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE MAY ACT SOON

Gilson Bill Expected to Receive Favorable Treatment—Suffragists Refuse to Abandon Hope

Concord, N. H.—The second stage of the suffrage battle in New Hampshire was reached this week. The Gilson bill, an exact duplicate of the defeated Collins bill, will be pushed by supporters of equal rights who are undaunted even after what the Senate did last week. A large public meeting in Representatives' Hall on Feb. 7 demonstrated the enthusiasm of New Hampshire women in their cause and their confidence of favorable action in the lower branch.

New Hampshire senators who had stood pledged to the bill made what the press characterized as a "remarkable flop" when the suffrage measure went to vote. Senator Perley, in particular, laid himself open to the charge of "flopping." He said that he had felt morally bound to sign the majority report in favor of the bill, but that did not make it incumbent upon him to vote for the bill—a delicate distinction which led the Manchester Union to declare that "The naivete of the senator was most refreshing."

WOMEN WILL HELP WHEN AID IS ASKED

Though Averse to War and "War Psychology" Suffrage Organizations Give Pledges of Service to Country

News of the severence of diplomatic relations with Germany was answered by a deep and reverberating echo from the millions of organized suffragists over the country. At the New York and Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association telephone bells were ringing all day and telegrams poured in, as State by State the suffrage organizations got into line to proffer concerted action with the National on any program of constructive service to be offered to the nation. In the east, Pennsylvania took action first, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut followed immediately. Headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, a delegation of suffragists tendered service to Governor Whitman.

Several individual suffragists have sent in protests against the action of presidents and executive boards in pledging the support of their whole organizations, as they fear that this may tend to fan the flame of possible war. Miss Rose Young, however, seems to express a very general feeling when she says:

"Women are averse to war. They are averse to the creation of a war psychology in advance of the event. They deprecate ill-considered war talk in the name of patriotism. They want peace. They work for peace. They pray for peace. If peace can be compelled, they will compel it. But suffragists have shown that women may be relied on to rise to the support of their country if war can no longer be averted. Wordy jingoism leaves most women untouched. The idea of national service in time of actual needs finds response in the hearts of all women."

APPROVES LONGER SCHOOL TERM

Deciding Time Has Come to Benefit Children Instead of Jackrabbits, Oregon House Passes Mrs. Thompson's Bill

Salem, Oregon.—Children of the rural districts of Oregon won a substantial victory recently when the House of Representatives by an almost unanimous vote passed Mrs. Thompson's bill to increase the minimum term of school from six months to eight months.

Half an hour of warm debate preceded the passage of the bill. Many members spoke briefly for the longer school term. Representative Belland remarked to the sponsor, "I am glad to say that on the question of this bill we have two hearts that beat as one."

"We have passed bills here for the benefit of sheep and cattle, crabs and fish," said Mrs. Thompson, in closing, "and we have legislated on almost all other animals, including coyotes, gophers, moles and jackrabbits, so let us pass this bill for the benefit of our boys and girls."

The men took her at her word, and passed the measure as a whole.

The measure provides means of raising the increased revenues necessary for the lengthened school term. It increases the arbitrary fund fixed for the conduct of each rural school district from $200 a year to $400 a year.

This money is derived from three sources—$1.85 for each child from the irreducible school fund of the State, $8 for each child from the county school fund and the entire proceeds from a special tax levy, which is not to exceed 5 mills for each district.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES DR. SHAW

The old-fashioned birthday wish of "Many Happy Returns" came to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw during her stay in Florida from a notable source—the President of the United States.

The letter congratulating her on her birthday, Feb. 15, says: "You certainly have many years of self-sacrificing work to look back upon with pride and satisfaction, and I join in wishing you many returns of your birthday."

HIS SUPPORT HELPED FAVORABLE VOTE IN LEGISLATURE

Governor Carl E. Milliken

OHIO AMENDMENT BILL WINS OUT

Holden's Bill Endorsed by Senate 28 to 7—Hearing Before Federal Relations Committee Indicates Antis Are in Despair

Before a crowd that packed the galleries and filled the floor of the Senate the last hearing on presidential suffrage for women was held Feb. 8, before the Federal Relations Committee. Speakers for the Reynolds bill were Miss Ella Haas of Dayton, Attorney Florence Allen of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Roger Perkins. Two downcast anti-suffragists made weak speeches in opposition. The antis are already beginning to admit they are fighting their last round, and one of the principal workers against the Reynolds bill said last week it would pass the Senate.

Both supporters and opponents of the presidential suffrage bill will be glad to have the Senate do its voting without further delay and have the question settled. It has occupied much time of members in both houses and until it is out of the way the business of the Assembly will not proceed uninterruptedly.

James A. Reynolds, author of the bill and proponent of it from the start, said recently he had no doubt it would pass the Senate when the roll was called.

Mrs. O. P. Davisson, president of the Dayton Suffrage Association, remarked after the hearing, "We have a strong majority in the Senate. Twenty-two of the 36 members of the Senate are for us, and we believe not a man can be chiseled away from us."

So confident are the anti-suffrage organizers that the fight to stop woman's suffrage in the Assembly has been lost that plans have been completed, according to announcement, so that the Reynolds bill will be sent to a referendum test at the fall election and will only survive if the majority of the voters of the State favor it. It was openly stated the referendum petition would be in circulation in the State House within a week and members solicited to sign it.

Senator Holden engineered his constitutional amendment bill to victory on Feb. 6, when the Senate voted 28 to 7 in its favor. The galleries were filled with interested suffragists.

REGENTS COMMEND HER FILING DEVICE

North Hempstead, N. Y.—One of the most efficient filing systems for town records in the Empire State is that devised by Miss Margaret O'Connell of this place. During a tour made by the State Board of Regents to see how all cities and towns were filing their records, Hempstead's system struck the Regents as a model. Thomas O'Connell is the Town Clerk, but he says all the credit for his filing device belongs to his sister. State Historian Dr. James Sullivan, after inspecting the records, reported that "they are in admirable shape."

GEORGIA CLUBS WILL OPPOSE LYNCHINGS

One of the big forces now gathering against lynching in Georgia is the concerted feeling on the part of the Federated Women's Clubs in opposition to mob law.

The executive board of this representative body passed unanimous resolutions not long since against lynching as a means of punishment. All the members of the Federation are working for the good of Georgia, and their interest in the upbuilding of the colored race is one of their issues. A series of cooking schools in the larger cities has already been begun. This is only one of a number of steps taken by the Federation in its efforts to aid the Negro. The women wish to remove "the curse of Georgia" as soon as possible.

UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR AMENDMENT IN MAINE SENATE

Favorable Return Expected from Lower house—Large Majority Received in Both Branches of Last Legislature

PROHIBITION ISSUE MAKES MANY FAVORABLE

The Maine Senate last week passed by a unanimous vote the Joint Resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage to the voters.

It is under discussion in the lower house as The Woman's Journal goes to press, and is generally expected to pass.

In the last Legislature, this measure received a large majority vote in both houses; but in one branch, through the exertions of the liquor interest, it fell a little short of the constitutional majority required.

There have been repeated attempts in Maine to repeal prohibition, and the Republicans of that State, who as a party are opposed to repeal, believe that these attempts will cease if women have a vote. For this reason, among others, they have been supporting the suffrage amendment, and many Democrats have joined with them to put it through the Legislature.

INDEPENDENTS TO CONTROL HOUSE

Jeannette Rankin Included in Randall's Call to Consider Means of Loosening Things Up—Six Members May Hold Balance

Washington, D. C.—A call to the independents in the National House was issued not long ago by Representative C. H. Randall of California for a meeting to discuss ways in which this small group could force the House into progressive lines of action.

Representatives Schall of Minnesota, Meyer Loudon of New York, Martin of Louisiana, Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Representatives-elect Fuller of Massachusetts and (Miss) Rankin of Montana were included in the call.

Surprise was evinced in Washington circles that Miss Rankin had been considered an independent. She was elected on the Republican ticket, and while known to be of progressive tendencies, it has been thought that she would vote with the Republicans on all party matters. Doubtless Miss Rankin, being a woman, will find a great many proposed measures of legislation do not come under the classification of 'party' matters.

Congressman Randall remarked, in connection with his call:

'We may have the temerity to suggest some changes in the rules. Between thought and action there is an impassable barricade of parliamentary piffle. This is a canned Congress. It needs a can opener. I would rather control the rules committee than be president."

"BATTLE ALREADY WON" SCHURMAN

President of Cornell Thinks Woman Suffrage Is Assured in Eastern States

"A battle already won," is the way in which President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, views the struggle for woman suffrage in the Eastern States, according to a notable address just delivered by this eminent educator at the inauguration of Dr. John Balcom Shaw as president of Elmira College, New York State.

"In the United States, too, the activities of women have been reaching out to new fields. If the women of Europe are striving to help their respective nations by providing them with bullets to destroy human life, the women of America are using the ballot for the protection and improvement of human life. This is not the place nor the time to discuss the subject of woman suffrage. But in order to define my own position and to put the subject in its proper relation I may be permitted to express my opinion that the battle is already won."

BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITOL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small Are Related by Mrs. Moque

The interesting happenings of the past week are so numerous that it would take several letters to do any of them full justice. The recent adoption by the Legislatures of three States (Idaho, Kansas and Washington) of resolutions endorsing the idea of an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women is affording much encouragement and satisfaction in suffrage circles all over the United States, and particularly here in Washington.

Suffragists have rallied to the call of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the N. A. W. S. A., for a patriotic meeting to be held in Washington (Feb. 23, 24, 25) by the hundred and more members of the Executive Council, who represent over two million suffragists, in affiliated associations in every State in the Union—women who not only are in hearty accord with the National's idea of the ways and means best to be employed to secure "votes for women," but those who are also enthusiastic supporters of Mrs. Catt's practical plan to decide upon the character of the work to be done, and the most effective method in which the entire Association, North and South, East and West, can combine *best* to serve their country.

The replies to the call, and commendation of the National Association's patriotic stand from all over the country, emphatically refute the assertion of anti-suffragists that "the great body of women seeking the franchise put the ballot before the flag." Without regard to political leanings, sectionalism, creed, or any other consideration, the testimonials already received at Headquarters prove emphatically that suffragists are Patriots First.

While a considerable outlay will be necessitated on the part of many members who attend the council in Washington, from the plans already perfected it is believed that the splendid convention mapped out will prove a success which will well repay them for time, effort and money expended. Among the speakers at the big Mass Meeting to be held in Poli's Theatre upon the last day (Feb. 25) will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. C. C. Catt, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener and other famous women, as well as famous men who will make eloquent and inspiring addresses. The Marine Band will play the National Anthem and other patriotic airs, and Old Glory will be used everywhere as the fitting decoration of the theatre on this occasion. It is believed every person present will wear an American flag to show that the National emblem is first in every one's heart.

The burden now resting upon Mr. Wilson necessitated the recalling of his invitations to the annual Army and Navy Reception this year, one of the very popular White House functions. However, the President and his charming wife attended the dinner given last week by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels. The table decorations were beautiful and much admired, consisting of hyacinths, violets, and pink and white camelias sent from South Carolina. Among the many distinguished guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, of Detroit, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, the correspondent, and his wife, and Miss Mary Daniels of Goldsborough, N. C. She is the present house-guest of her uncle, Secretary Daniels.

A picture has been received in Washington of the palatial residence recently purchased by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, for years an active member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Executive Board. Both New York and Washington claim her. Mrs. McCormick's new home has been known as the Ullman Estate, and the purchase price is reported to have been $175,000. It consists of more than thirteen acres of beautiful park land, situated at Tarrytown, overlooking the Hudson River. The mansion is built in colonial style, with a fine marble portico resting on six tall Corinthian columns reaching to the upper story, reminding one somewhat of the old Lee home in Arlington National Cemetery on the Potomac.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's weekly suffrage talks continue to draw splendidly, the state dining-room at headquarters being filled every Wednesday morning to its utmost capacity. In her last talk Mrs. Harper was particularly interesting. She stated it to be her opinion that both Belgium and Russia, and even Germany as well, were dissatisfied with their present status, and she predicted that shortly after peace comes a change would be instituted in their voting systems.

"Germany is going to find that she will have to revise her political system after the war,—but we hop it will be a peaceful revolution," added Mrs. Harper emphatically. "Women there, as elsewhere, have proved themselves well entitled to the vote, and they will get it!"

Every passer-by on Rhode Island Avenue can today find the new Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association without having to make inquiry as heretofore, for the mansion now boasts two fine flags which are unfurled to the breeze every day from morning until night. One is the Star Spangled Banner, the patriotic gift of Miss Heloise Meyer, sister of Mr. George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy in President Taft's administration. Miss Meyer is one of the most popular and prominent women now on the National Board, and the President of the newly formed Junior League. She modestly proclaimed at a recent reception at headquarters (when called upon unexpectedly to speak) that she "had never spoken in public—and could not make a speech." However, while she only said a few words, her utterances were enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. George Dunning of Philadelphia was the donor of the large suffrage flag which now floats beside Old Glory. In a short address, she explained that in making the flag for the National Headquarters she substituted for the keystone—in the center of the Pennsylvania emblem—the American eagle holding in his claws a globe, representing the world. Both flags have the eleven full suffrage States shown as five pointed stars. "Soon I hope we shall have to sew on many more new stars," Mrs. Dunning declared smilingly.

Alice Lee Moqué.

ADVISES BETTER CARE FOR CONFINED MOTHERS

Physicians to the Children's Bureau Finds Ignorance and Difficulty of Providing Care Cause of Deaths

More than 15,000 mothers die each year in this country from conditions surrounding childbirth, declares Dr. Grace L. Meigs of the Children's Bureau, and in the great majority of cases these death-dealing conditions are entirely preventable.

During the year 1913 childbirth in this country caused more deaths among women between 15 and 44 years of age than did any other cause except tuberculosis. In fact, the childbirth mortality rate for women of child-bearing age is over three times the mortality rate of typhoid fever.

The cause of this lamentable condition, reports Dr. Meigs, is twofold: First, general ignorance of the dangers connected with childbirth, and the need for proper hygiene and skilled care to prevent them; and second, the difficulty of providing adequate care generally in this country, chiefly because of geographical and economic difficulties, but also on account of the relatively low standard of obstetrical practice in the medical profession.

As a remedy, Dr. Meigs recommends primarily a campaign of education which will awaken the country to the need of better care of the confined mother.

If women will demand better care, she states, medical colleges will provide better training in obstetrics, physicians will be compelled to render a higher order of service than is too often the rule at present, and communities will make provision for the proper treatment of those mothers who are now denied because of poverty.

SUFFRAGISTS OPEN TEA ROOM AND SHOP

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has opened the Daffodil Tea Room and Shop at 111 N. Pryor street. In addition to lunches at all hours, the most exquisite needle work is on sale. The proceeds of this movement are to go to suffrage work, the main object being to send an organizer throughout the State, a much-needed step.

The Party will introduce a bill in the next Legislature to make women eligible on all State and county school boards and other boards affecting the welfare of women and children.

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association and the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia will unite on a bill for presidential suffrage.

A number of leading papers of the State have written Mrs. Emily McDougall of their willingness to cooperate in the Suffrage Edition movement throughout the nation. She hopes to get at least 50.

MRS. BASS TO HEAD PERMANENT BUREAU

Democrats Will Establish Woman's Organization as Part of National Committee — Chairman Worked in 1916 Presidential Campaign

Chicago, Ill.—For the first time in the history of the country, a woman's bureau is to become a permanent part of the national committee of one of the major political parties.

On March 6, Mrs. George Bass of this city will be elected by the Democratic National Committee as chairman of the woman's bureau, with headquarters in Washington.

Mrs. Bass was the efficient chairman of the western division of the Democratic woman's campaign committee during the presidential campaign. She also represented the western division of the Democratic party at President Wilson's official notification of his nomination on Sept. 2.

DEATH OF MRS. QUINCY A. SHAW

Boston Philanthropist and Suffrage Worker—Was Long Active in Welfare Work—Made Many Notable Gifts

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, long considered Boston's greatest woman philanthropist, the daughter of Professor Louis Agassiz and the widow of Quincy Adams Shaw, died of pneumonia on Feb. 10, at her home in Jamaica Plain.

Pauline Agassiz was born in Switzerland in 1841, and was six years old when she came to this country with her father. The Boston Transcript says of her:

"No other woman in Boston, perhaps none in America, has so unostentatiously and thoroughly accomplished such great and lasting works as Mrs. Shaw, who long has given freely of her millions and also her energies to help Boston children.

"To Mrs. Shaw Boston owes its well organized kindergarten system; its day nurseries; its Ruggles Street Neighborhood House; its Civic Service House. Besides these philanthropies were many lesser charities which reach almost every possible case of need. In 1870 Mrs. Shaw began her work by saving Boston's first kindergarten when the school established by Miss Elizabeth Peabody seemed destined to be given up for lack of funds. Mrs. Shaw heard the plan as presented by Miss Peabody and her sister, Mrs. Horace Mann, and at once opened two summer schools, meeting every expense from her own pocket. Thirteen years later three of the largest kindergartens, one in Boston, another in Cambridge and the third in Brookline, were being entirely maintained by Mrs. Shaw, who had originally founded and furnished them. She also had numerous classes for training teachers.

"Finally, Mrs. Shaw decided that she had built the work up to a place where the public should care for it, and, after seventeen years of personal maintenance, she induced the school committee to accept her well-organized kindergartens. As soon as she was relieved of these responsibilities, Mrs. Shaw found another work in the establishment of day nurseries, so that the older children of working mothers might not be obliged to miss school advantages to care for the babies. From the day nursery the work spread to the establishment of the Neighborhood House. Mrs. Shaw soon realized, after the establishment of the nurseries, that the older girls and mothers needed help. She had the money and the will to enlarge the work. Classes in manual training, gymnasiums, libraries, club rooms, lecture halls, were added, and finally the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House was started, and later the Civic Service House was established at the North End. This has been one of Mrs. Shaw's most cherished interests, as had the Cambridge Neighborhood House. The North Bennet Street Industrial School also had numbered her among its notable benefactors, and she was instrumental in aiding its establishment. The Kindergarten for the Blind long enlisted her strong sympathy and aid.

"From the helpless babe in arms to men and women of mature years, Mrs. Shaw's philanthropies held out a helping hand. Each member of the family was benefited. She transformed many a home and sowed the elements of right living broadcast. Her husband's wealth made it possible for her to meet almost any call that came to her, but greater than the expenditure of money was the heart and soul interest she gave to all this work.

"In doing all this, Mrs. Shaw remained the ideal American matron and mother, cherishing and illustrating the belief that the home and children demand a woman's first care."

Mrs. Shaw was deeply and warmly interested in the suffrage cause. She was one of the largest contributors to the work of the National and State Suffrage Associations, and was President for years of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. She was greatly and deservedly beloved, and will be most sincerely mourned.

Mrs. Shaw is survived by two sons and two daughters. Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton, and Robert Gould Shaw, 2d. Another son was the late Louis Agassiz Shaw.

BOSTON ASSOCIATION'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. SHAW

In sorrow over the death of Pauline Agassiz Shaw, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association wishes to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude and love to the memory of its president.

More even than her generous contributions for many years to our expenses was the heartening, enthusiastic support she gave out of her courage and wisdom. She never hesitated or slackened, but always advanced with a glad leadership and with an intensified conviction that for women the suffrage was fundamental and would come. In the later years this cause occupied more and more of her thoughts, and we are thankful that at last she had the deep satisfaction of witnessing its steady movement forward.

It is seldom that a community is blessed with the citizenship of a woman of such graces of spirit and heart and person, and of such powers of enterprise and faith and wisdom. The women and children of Boston are especially under deep obligations to her. We hope that she felt a part of her reward in the great respect and love we felt for her.

To Pauline Agassiz Shaw

In sacred trust she kept her chanced-on store,
Giving herself, not casting from above;
As if her generous hand she would unglove,
Or would, unthanked, need's own to need restore.
What love to envy is, what peace to war,
Her nature was to them that snatch and shove.
The brooklike laugh of youth unforfeited,
The face where shone the light her spirit fed,
The veil of manners woven by the soul,
The ready will to make her part the whole;
Gone, gone with all our gratitude unsaid,
So leaving us to follow where she led.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association,
Maud Wood Park,
Mary Hutcheson Page.

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor:

I note in your editorial of Feb. 3 on "The Illinois Situation" you say: "Most of the organized suffragists of Illinois have decided that the best way is by a constitutional convention, which is urgently needed in Illinois. This plan has the approval of Mrs. Catt."

I would like to make a correction. I adopted a personal rule at the last convention, and have not swerved from it a hair's breadth since. The policy is to persuade, so far as in me lies, all auxiliaries of the National within a given State to unite upon the plan adopted at Atlantic City. If they cannot do it, and different organizations decide to follow different legislative or campaign policies, I do not take sides in the matter, and neither approve nor oppose any plan. The only exception is when a policy violates the Atlantic City compact.

The above applies to Illinois and all other States. I have neither endorsed nor condemned the proposal of "full suffrage by new constitution" in Illinois.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

To the Editor:

Many of your readers do not preserve their Journals, but let them go to the fire or the rag man with other papers. The cause would be advanced by passing them along. I suggest that you occasionally call attention to this fact, and keep standing a short hint to "Pass along when you have read." I hardly let one get away. Either I hand it to some one whom I think should read it, or mail it to some one. Even dropping in a street car is better than letting it go into the waste, for most papers dropped in a street car are picked up and read for a short time at least by the next person.

Chas. E. Duryea.

To the Editor:

On the last page of the Journal I find a "model" house plan. I am rather fond of the Journal, and dislike to see anything but the most progressive ideas in its columns. The sleeping rooms in this plan are contrary to the demands of the National Housing Code, and so much so that it seems quite absurd to call this a model dwelling. All sleeping rooms should have as a minimum at least 90 square feet of floor space, and most housing ordinances require this. A woman's paper should only advocate the best.

Ida L. Chittenden.

Lansing, Michigan, Feb. 6, 1917.

RELATIVE VALUES IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

Not how many dollars to spend, but how to spend the dollars you have for public health activities, is the subject of a recently-issued pamphlet on "Relative Values in Public Health Work." The author is Franz Schneider, Jr., sanitarian of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, who has conducted public health surveys of Newark, Springfield, Ill., Topeka, Atlanta, and other cities.

Given some 1,400,000 deaths annually in continental United States, of which one in three or four are from preventable causes, the problem of the public health officer is so to spend the city's health funds as to prevent these losses so far as is possible. The health officials "must decide what parts of the losses are preventable, and must determine how the greatest return in prevention can be obtained with the money available. This is the problem of relative values in public health work."

The actual situation confronting American health officers is that "with the scanty funds now at their disposal, and the great variation in effectiveness of different activities, the most careful discrimination must be exercised in making up the department's program. A bad distribution of funds means lives lost, and the responsibility, a heavy one, falls on the administrative official." The author quotes Professor George C. Whipple as saying, "This is one of the greatest questions that a sanitarian can consider. It is today the most important of all hygienic problems, because it comprehends all others."

SHOW INTEREST IN PENDING BILLS

Montana Good Government League Stirs Up Women to Study of Economic, Industrial, Social and Political Questions

Now that suffrage has been given to the women of Montana, it is a surprise to the most sanguine to note the interest and intelligence of women in regard to the many bills now pending in the Legislature. Heretofore the average woman might be interested in some special measure, and do what she could to advance its passage, and that was all, while the multitude, having no voice, was indifferent, and skipped the political news from the capitol in their newspaper reading.

Today Montana's wives, mothers and daughters are as eager for the morning and evening daily, with its budget of State and national situations, as are the "men-folks." While lacking the training and long experience of their brothers, they stand shoulder to shoulder with them in broad and intelligent reading, and take just pride in keeping posted on the topics of the day.

The women's federated clubs and other organizations have opened wide the door for woman's work in the upbuilding of county, State and nation.

The Montana Good Government organization, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Harvey Colt, is making a rapid advance toward a field of power in the commonwealth.

Two-thirds of the State are already well organized for work. In December, Mrs. Colt visited the northern part of the State, and with the organization of four counties, swelled the number to 20 out of 41 in this great domain.

What is the Montana Good Government organization, and what does it cover? After a successful campaign for the ballot in 1913 and 1914, the women who worked for suffrage in Montana organized themselves into Good Government clubs, for the purpose of making their enfranchisement significant in the development of the State. Much interest has been shown in these embryo organizations by neighboring States. Very briefly, the object, plan of organization and platform adopted at the last conference held in Helena last June, are as follows:

"The object of this organization is to form many centers in each county in the State for the study of economic, industrial, social and political conditions; to acquire a wider knowledge of public affairs; to assist in safeguarding the home, the maintenance of good government, and the enobling of the life of the State.

"The county organization shall be composed of a county chairman and precinct leaders in every county in Montana; the chairman to be first selected by the State chairman, assisted by members of the county. Later each county elects the county chairman. Civic clubs and Leagues and Good Government clubs to be separate and independent of these county organizations." This is a rule established to permit greater freedom in organizing for educational purposes. But these organizations must be non-partisan in affiliation and work.

The platform adopted at this conference recommends the Recall, a non-partisan State ticket, and an eight-hour day for women, and opposes the proposed twine factory for the State prison. (This last measure was voted down at the last general election.)

The Anaconda Standard, one of the widely circulated daily papers in the State, quotes its staff correspondent at Helena as saying, "Never in the history of Montana has there been the number of women visitors each day at the capitol building, or the number of women who are there as a lobby, working earnestly for special measures which have been introduced.

Men visiting Helena during the present sessions return with the report of the high regard shown for the two women in the Legislature, Mrs. Maggie Hathaway of Ravalli County, and Mrs. M. Ingalls of Flathead County. As ex-Senator W. J. Hannah expressed it upon his return from a week's visit: "Those two women are no joke in the Montana Legislature. They have won the respect and attention of both House and Senate. They are well informed, and are attending strictly to business, and Mrs. Hathaway, who presided in the House recently, when it convened as a committee of the whole, did so with grace, dignity, and in a strictly businesslike manner. And why not?

The Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has arranged, as a part of its Suffrage Training Schools, to have Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale conduct afternoon and evening classes in public speaking.

The dates for the afternoon classes are Feb. 19, 22, 26 and 28, and March 2, at 4 P. M. The evening classes will be held at 8.30 on Feb. 20, 23, 27 and March 2. The lectures will be given in Room 2003, 303 Fifth avenue. A season membership ticket to the Educational Section entitles anyone to attend, or a single admission can be had at the door for 25 cents.

WOMAN GAME WARDEN GUIDES ARIZONA HUNTERS

For the first time in the history of Arizona, the State has a woman game warden.

Mrs. Maybelle Craig, chief deputy to State Game Warden G. M. Willard, is at present in full charge of everything connected with that department, since the warden has left the State for an indefinite period. She is head of all the hunters, and everyone is bound to observe her rules and regulations concerning the hunting of birds, the killing of big game or the catching of fish.

30,000 FIRES FROM ELECTRIC DEVICES

Careless Use of Electric Fixtures a Menace in Many Households—"Shut Off the Current" the Only Sure Precaution

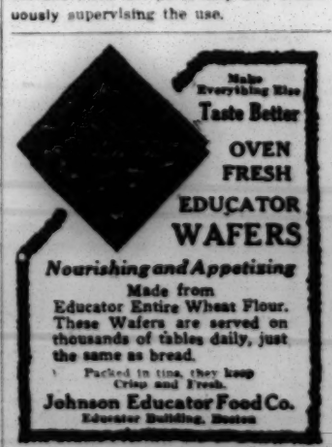
A new form of fire peril is coming into prominence as a cause of much destruction, and its fires are so directly associated with carelessness that it has been deemed necessary to issue a special warning to the people of the United States. Because of their convenience, small electric devices, such as pressing irons, curling irons, toasters, electric pads or blankets, electric plate warmers, and electric sterilizers or heaters are now to be found in almost every community. If these were used with proper care the danger would be negligible, but, unfortunately, a proportion of their users does not realize the peril of leaving them in circuit when not in use. In such cases these devices tend to become overheated, whereupon they are likely to set fire to anything combustible with which they are in contact.

Most of these fires are small, but the aggregate loss is large, and occasional instances show extensive damage, as in the case of the $350,000 fire in the Boston residence of ex-Gov. Draper; this was traced to an electric plate warmer in the butler's pantry.

Fires of this class furnish a special peril to life, being most frequent in dwellings, and often breaking out at night. A characteristic example is that in which an electric pressing iron is left upon the ironing board, with the current turned on, and then forgotten. In such a case the fire may not occur until some hours later. The burning of the residence of John Wanamaker, several years ago, was due to an electric pressing iron.

That this form of hazard is already assuming large proportions appears from the statistics. For example, the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in one day noted approximately 100 reports of fires from this cause, out of a total of 2,000 losses in the day's reports, and it estimates that small electrical devices are causing fires at the rate of 30,000 or more in the course of a year.

It is safe to say that most of these fires are entirely preventable, and can be charged to nothing but carelessness. Various "safety" devices have been added by certain of the manufacturers of these articles, and among them are some that are fairly effective, but there is one absolute precaution which should be borne in mind at all times by every user, namely, that of **shutting off the current** when not **personally and continuously** supervising the use.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FEDERATION ASKS CONTRIBUTIONS

Publishers of Woman's Dreadnought Champions Cause of Women Workers—Fight Long Hours, Poor Pay and Bad Conditions of Labor

East London, Eng.—The Workers' Suffrage Federation of East London, England, in addition to its suffrage work, carries on a strenuous propaganda to improve the conditions of labor of sweated women workers in London and elsewhere.

"Some time ago," writes Jeanie Hepburn, press secretary of the Federation, "the women at Kent's Brush Factory came to us for help. They were grossly underpaid, were obliged to work very long hours, and even to take their work home with them after they left the factory. Their eyes were red and swollen, and their fingers injured with the heavy work. By publishing the facts in 'The Woman's Dreadnought,' and sending the facts to the government departments concerned, we managed to secure an increase in rates from 1/1d. per dozen, as they were, to 1/11d. per dozen. This was a large increase. The Trade Union that had been notified had thought it would be impossible to get more than two or three pennies a dozen increase.

"At Lusty's Turtle Soup Company, where the workers are engaged in tinning, we secured a reduction in hours, and improved conditions, together with an increase in pay, through publishing the facts in the Dreadnought.

"At Abbey Wood the women were searched by men, and there were other grievances. We secured the remedy of a number and the apointment of a welfare mistress."

Now, because of similar attempts to aid the workers for a certain firm of army clothiers, the Federation is obliged to engage a counsel to uphold its case in a libel suit. The women find themselves in need of funds, and are appealing to all those interested in securing better working conditions to help raise the money. They ask for £500. Contributions may be sent to the Workers' Suffrage Federation, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, London E., England.

Exchange of child welfare ideas between the East and West will be a feature of the annual conference of the Arizona Congress of Mothers, to be held in Phoenix this month. Mrs. Milton Higgins, president of the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers, and Miss Lucy Wheelock, of the kindergarten training school of Boston, will be the principal speakers. Mrs. J. C. Norton, president of the Arizona Congress, will preside.

Advertisements

of well-known and standard articles will be accepted by the Woman's Journal when plans are fully perfected. Inquiries for rates are coming from many quarters.

Readers May Vote

for such advertisers, National Manufacturers of trade-marked brands, and retail firms in Boston and other cities whom they would like to see accepted by the Journal and whose wares they desire to buy. This expression will be helpful. Write today, giving your list.

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GEORGE A. SMITH, Gen. Sec'y, Colonial House, 301 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

News From the States

ILLINOIS REPORT IS FAVORABLE

Catherine Waugh McCulloch Explains Why She Favors Amendment Now Without Waiting for Convention

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments has recommended for passage the suffrage amendment. The majority for it would have been greater if Senators Jewell and Ettleson had been present, for both are friends of the measure.

Miss Edith Hall, Mrs. Mary Barnes, Miss Isabella Sanders, Mrs. Annette Fitch, Mrs. Olive Rabe, Miss Mary Duffy, Miss Gratia Erickson, Mrs. Willard Ashton, Miss Harriet Reid, Miss Fannie Bivans, Mrs. Harry Kelly and others appeared before the committee in behalf of the amendment. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch writes:

"Some women spoke against the amendment as being a difficult way to secure suffrage, and recommended instead a constitutional convention. Senator Hull said that under the latest court decision the amendment might be carried with a less vote than would be required for the convention.

"Miss Erickson explained the seven difficult steps needed to secure suffrage through the convention method,—the two Legislatures, the convention, one primary and three elections at which women must work.

"The members of the Suffrage Amendment Alliance favor a convention as the only solution for many complicated questions which cannot be solved by merely striking out one word. Suffrage can be secured by striking out 'male.' This does not interfere with the convention, as both may be submitted at the same time, and they should help each other. No one has power to promise that an uncertain convention, defeated in the Legislature for years, will, if actually authorized to begin work, at last remember suffrage. In no State have women won suffrage in this way."

WOMEN WORK FOR BETTER SCHOOL CONDITIONS

In addition to suffrage organization the Pawcatuck Branch of the Rhode Island E. S. A. is working for better schools. Mrs. Adams, the president, says: "School conditions in this rural community are simply unspeakable. We have held a mass meeting and have had our Senator and Representative present."

Rhode Island women can serve on school boards, but cannot vote for school officers.

NEW JERSEY ORGANIZES FOR WAR SERVICE

Two Hundred Eighty Local Associations With 60,000 Members Offer Themselves to State and Country — Will Form for Immediate Work

The State Executive Board of the New Jersey W. S. A. held an emergency meeting in Newark, Feb. 8, to decide what part the Association, with its 280 local branches and over 60,000 members, will take in the event of war.

The State President, Mrs. Feickert, presided.

The following committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Edge at the State House, and place at his disposal the services of the entire membership of the Association: Chairman, Mrs. R. S. Huse, Elizabeth; Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Plainfield; Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, Llewellyn Park; Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Mrs. George T. Vickers, Mrs. Thomas G. Haight, and Mrs. James Billington, Jersey City; Mrs. Edmund B. Osborne and Mrs. Robert MacDougall, Montclair; Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton, Newark; Mrs. George M. LaMonte, Bound Brook; Dr. Mary G. Cummins, Paterson; Mrs. Benjamin F. Phyfe, Haworth; Mrs. Durbin Van Vleck, Boonton; Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff, Trenton; Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Jr., New Brunswick; Mrs. John C. Fremont, Pemberton; Mrs. Robert A. Irving, Haddonfield.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. E. F. Feickert, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Pope, Jersey City; Mrs. Robert S. Huse, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Victor Parsonnet and Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton, Newark, was appointed to investigate the work of existing organizations for war service, and to decide what definite form the immediate work of the branches of the New Jersey Association should assume.

TO CENSOR MOTION PICTURES FOR CHLDREN

Efforts for better motion pictures for the children of Iowa are being made by the women of the State. Lists of films which are suitable and entertaining to juveniles may be obtained on application to Mrs. Eugene Hendy of Grinnell.

WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE SILENCES ADVERSE CRITIC

Mrs. Thompson Explains Her Position in Oregon House — Wants No Favors Because of Sex

Salem, Ore.—The 59 male members of the Oregon House have learned that the only woman member expects no favors because of her sex.

A bill introduced by Mrs. Thompson was under debate when Representative Lewis, who already had engineered the steam roller over two of Mrs. Thompson's bills, got up and remarked that he disliked to oppose the measure because its author was a woman.

Mrs. Thompson sat until Lewis finished. Then she was instantly on her feet.

"I want this House to understand," she said, "that I am not asking any favors because I am a woman.

"When I ran for this place I told my constituents that I believed women were equal to holding office. I am willing to take my chances with the men here, and am well able to take care of myself."

Mr. Lewis, at whom her remarks were principally directed, had disappeared by the time she got through speaking, and was not present when the roll was called.

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Teacher of Suffrage History in the Massachusetts School.

ORGANIZE MEN'S ADVISORY BOARD

Prominent New York Members Will Work to Thwart Any Block on Suffrage Amendment

New York City, N. Y.—With the object of thwarting attempts to block action on the suffrage amendment, a Men's Advisory Board of the State Woman Suffrage Party has been organized, headed by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip. Geo. W. Perkins, Herbert Parsons and Adolph Lewisohn are prominent members.

"At the election in November, 1917," said Mr. Geo. B. Clarkson, chairman of the executive committee, "it is the intention to have another general vote on suffrage. It is the opinion of the members of this board that it is now possible for the suffrage movement to achieve success. Not only because of the intrinsic justice of the cause, but in view of the possible further burdens to be carried by women in this country, we feel it is our plain duty * * * * to give our unqualified adherence to the cause of equal suffrage in the State of New York."

Plans for a State-wide organization of the Men's League are now fully under way.

LAWYER TELLS "WHY" AND "WHY NOT"

Mrs. Preston B. Moses, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Chatham, Va., entertained at a suffrage tea recently. The house was decorated in suffrage colors. Mr. D. T. Williams, a young Chatham lawyer, spoke on "The Reasons Why Women Should Vote and the Reasons Why They Should Not Vote," the latter being summed up in the sentence, "There are none." There were short talks by Mrs. Preston B. Moses, Miss Sallie Shepherd, and Mrs. W. D. Barr.

Many new members have been gained, much interest manifested, and efficient committees were appointed for further work.

Mrs. Moses proposed to offer a prize of $10 to the high school student in the county writing the best suffrage essay. A suffrage play will be given soon to raise funds for the cause.

New London, Conn.—The prize banners for the greatest increase in membership among the New London County Suffrage Leagues were presented to the Colchester and Niantic organizations at the county convention, Feb. 8.

ATLANTA ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGN

All Organizations Urged to Cooperate in Attempt to Secure Municipal Suffrage—Business Women Organize

The Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association is making an active campaign for municipal suffrage. Headquarters will be opened in every ward in the city, literature will be given out, rallies will be held, and every effort made to get such an overwhelming sentiment in favor of municipal suffrage that this privilege can no longer be denied the women of this city. In addition, the Association is urging every other organization in the State to co-operate in this work.

The demand for a meeting at such an hour as to accommodate the business women of this city is so great that the Association has decided to organize a Business Woman's Branch, the meetings to be held on Saturday afternoons. Miss Alice Denton was appointed organizer, and the first meeting will be held on Feb. 24, at the Chamber of Commerce building.

The first Wednesday in every month the Association conducts a class in citizenship, with parliamentary law drill. On every third Wednesday there is a public meeting of interest to intelligent, open-minded people of all classes. A separate committee for each month has been appointed to work out the program.

Recently the Association entertained at a banquet Dr. John Spargo of New York. Later he addressed a representative audience in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce.

He told of his conversion to woman suffrage. As a little fellow, only ten years of age, and while working in the coal mines of western England, a great hush came upon the people, the men stood in groups and talked in awed tones, something wonderful was about to happen—manhood suffrage had been granted to England's working men; not suffrage because of property ownership, but because of manhood. The day came when England's great commoner went to that little town to tell the men that justice had at last been done them, and those men took the horses from the carriage and pulled it themselves. The ten-year-old Spargo joined in the pulling and the shouting and rejoicing. Then he went home and realized that none of this happiness touched his mother, that nothing had been done for her; she was the same tired, bent, overworked burden bearer that she had always been. He asked the question then and has been asking it ever since: "Why can't mother vote?"

John Z. White, the foremost expounder in America of the doctrine of Henry George, will lecture before the Association the last of February. The Association is aiding in every way it can to present the vital questions of the day to the people of this city.

The Woodrow Wilson campaign as conducted in this State did much to awaken the people of Georgia to a more friendly attitude toward equal suffrage, and the assurance was given many times by leading men and women that they would no longer oppose the movement, but on the other hand would become active supporters.

SUFFRAGISTS STUDY RED CROSS WORK

Classes in Red Cross work are to be arranged for Rhode Island suffragists, 125 women having responded to an invitation of the State Association to report at headquarters for teaching. The American Red Cross Society will furnish instructors and equipment.

MARIONETTES TO PERFORM FOR CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

A novel entertainment will be given in Bates Hall of the Y. M. C. A., this afternoon, by the Suffrage Leagues of Wards 7 and 8 of Boston—an exhibition of Italian Marionettes, which will enact the witch scene and sleep-walking scene from Macbeth, a ballet and farce; also a sketch by living actors, and music by the Salandie trio.

These Marionette performances are a new thing here. They have lately been inaugurated in Chicago and New York, but this is their first appearance in Boston. They were Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian's idea for educational use in connection with the Civic Service House. She and Miss Eleanor Salandie have arranged the program. The proceeds will go toward the State fund to be raised by May 1.

Thomaston, Conn.—The Thomaston Equal Franchise League lately gave an unusual entertainment. It engaged Miss Lou Rogers of New York, a cartoonist on the staff of "Judge" and a contributor to other papers, to give a suffrage talk illustrated with funny pictures, which she drew as she talked. The hall was crowded, with many standing, and the meeting was an entire success.

"BUSINESS WOMEN NEED VOTE," SAYS ACTRESS

Miss Newcomb Tells Savannah Branch Labor Laws Are Best in Suffrage States

Savannah, Ga.—Enthusiasm was shown during a recent meeting of the Chatham County branch of the Equal Suffrage party, when Miss DeWolfe Newcombe made an eloquent plea for equal rights.

Miss Newcombe had three cardinal reasons for advocating equal suffrage, because the principles of democracy demand it; because the women need it to protect themselves, and because they need it to protect their children.

"Many girls in department stores receive $6 a week, when it has been demonstrated that a young woman cannot live wholesomely on less than $9.75.

"One million working women in New York State," said Miss Newcombe, "need the vote. They need it to create a wage commission whose business it is to know why 6,000 girls disappear in New York every year. They need it to secure an eight-hour working day for women. The shortest working day for women in States where women do not vote is nine hours. Plenty of States have an eight-hour day for men. This would make it appear that woman was stronger than man, would it not?"

Miss Newcombe plays the leading feminine rôle with Mr. Robert Edeson's company, now touring southern cities.

EVANSVILLE MEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATES WITH WOMEN

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Evansville, Ind., is lending its aid in every possible way to the Woman's Franchise League of that city.

Mr. George S. Clifford, a well-known and prominent citizen, and the president of the organization, has told the women: "The Men's League desires to co-operate with the State League in its endeavor to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention favorable to suffrage."

GOOD GOVERNMENT BOOMS IN WEST

Montana Organization Felt as Political Power—Conference Considers Welfare Measures Both Social and Economic

The Montana Good Government organization, under the direction of Mrs. Harvey Coit of Big Timber, is said to be already felt as a power of no small importance in the political checking up in the State.

A conference of the society was held recently at the Placer Hotel, Helena, with fifteen counties represented. With the capital city full of law makers and the atmosphere thick with the discussions of bills, the enthusiasm and interest of the delegates were perhaps greater than at any previous meeting.

Several good speakers appeared before the assembly, including W. D. Rankin of Helena, who gave an outline of the "Recall," and also urged the need of women for jurors. Mrs. E. A. McLeish of Fort Benton presented a paper on the Iowa injunction and Abatement law. Mrs. S. M. Souders of Red Lodge made a plea for the abolishment of capital punishment. Miss May Trumper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, gave an enlightening talk on the much discussed "County Unit." Mrs. M. Ingalls of Flathead county and Mrs. Maggie Hathaway of Ravalli county, representatives in the lower House, spoke in behalf of bills they are introducing. They are especially interested in a State school for delinquent girls ,and women attendants in prisons.

Miss Georgia Young, policewoman of Helena, and Miss Ellen Symerton, depot matron, also of Helena, spoke on the worth of women as officers, in the protection and safeguarding of young girls and women. Dr. Maria Dean of Helena brought a report from the Child-welfare committee. "The Lazy Husband" bill," framed by the Associated Charities of Butte, was read by Miss Mary O'Neill of that city. The eight hour law for women was taken up, and a committee appoined to confer with the labor people.

At the Liberty Theatre, Chancellor Elliot of the University of Montana spoke on "Criticism and Co-operation," and Dr. Dean on "Human Values." A committee was appointed to work with Dr. Elliot and the State superintendent for the expansion of education.

It was decided that the G. G. O. should concentrate upon certain bills, and not scatter their energies over too large a field.

Resolutions were passed urging the Federal Amendment for suffrage, the appointment of women upon State boards and measures looking toward the obliteration of party lines, and the establishment of a non-partisan ticket in State and county elections.

Miss Mary O'Neill of Butte was appointed chairman of a committee to lobby at Helena for the passage of bills of interest to the organization.

COMMISSION FOR ARIZONA LIBRARY

To Aid Schools and Libraries in Management and Administration—Bill Endorsed by Women's Clubs Federation

Club women of Arizona will ask the present Legislature to create an Arizona Library Commission for library extension work.

The bill was drafted by Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander, chairman of the legislative department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and received the unanimous endorsement of the Federation. It in a great measure corresponds to the commission law advanced by the League of Library Commissions.

"The purpose of the commission will be to give assistance, advice and counsel to all schools, State institutions, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the State which may propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering them, selecting and cataloguing books, and other details of library management, and may send any of its members to aid in such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established," Mrs. Alexander explained. "It may also receive gifts of money, books or other property and may purchase or operate traveling libraries."

It is proposed to have five members of the commission appointed by the governor, one to be a librarian, one connected with school work, and a third from a list of not less than three names presented by the Federation. The remaining two are left to the discretion of the Governor. While the commissioner is to serve without pay, the Secretary is to be a trained librarian on a salary. It is suggested that $10,000 a year be set aside for the work.

The women of the State are also asking the Legislature to amend the general library law. Under the present law a city must have a population of 5,000 before it can tax itself to maintain a library, and it is proposed that any incorporated city be given the privilege.

GOVERNOR THANKS STATE ASSOCIATION

Connecticut Executive Accepts Offer of Mrs. Hepburn and Writes His Appreciation of the Extent and Value of Women's Services

Hartford, Conn.—Mrs. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut W. S. A., wrote the following letter to the Governor, and presented it in person, with a delegation of suffragists, at the Capitol on Feb. 8:

"In the present crisis, the Connecticut Women Suffrage Association, representing those women of Connecticut who are actively working to obtain the full responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, hereby places at your disposal for the State of Connecticut in the event of war the loyal services of its organization, with 96 branch organizations, and 36,387 enrolled members, its headquarters occupying the entire building at 55-57 Pratt street, Hartford, consisting of sixteen rooms, and its office equipment; its branch headquarters at New Haven; its staff of ten salaried workers, and its organized force of 3,517 volunteer workers, covering every town in the State. Respectfully submitted,

"Katharine Houghton Hepburn."

The following morning Mrs. Hepburn received the Governor's reply:

"Dear Madam:

"I have read the letter which you personally left with me this morning. I did not fully appreciate the extent and value of the services which you were tendering when you called upon me, and I now wish to return you my sincere thanks for the offer.

"It seems to me that the assistance which you offer will be very useful in the present attempt to ascertain and catalog the resources of the State, and I have forwarded your letter to Hon. Charles A. Goodwin, who has charge of the details of carrying out the work."

The first call on the services of the Association was on Feb. 12, when Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Catherine Flanagan, and a number of workers went to the Capitol in response to a message asking for their assistance.

IOWA CLUB MAKES RECREATIONAL SURVEY

The Davenport (Iowa) Woman's Club has just completed a recreational survey of the city, under the direction of Miss Bessie McClenahan, of the Extension Department of the State University. Upon the results of this survey will be partly based the civic work for the coming year.

The work of suffrage reorganization in the State goes steadily on, with Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones of Waterloo at the head of the field force.

The Council of Women for the Promotion of Equal Suffrage in Sioux City has been reorganized, and become an auxiliary to the State association.

Nearly every county in the first district has been reorganized by Miss Elizabeth Scott of Burlington, board member from the First district.

News From the States

THREE MORE WOMEN PASS BAR EXAMS.

Will Be Admitted To Practice of Law In Massachusetts—Many Men Successful

Three women are among the 92 applicants whom the board of bar examiners has just passed for admission to the practice of law in Massachusetts. They are Mary A. Costello of Mattapan, Evelyn Sawyer of Dorchester, and Jennie Shaine of Faneuil.

Miss Shaine, who is only 21, studied at Boston University Law School. She was graduated last June, but could not take the bar examinations because of her age. Mrs. Sawyer is the wife of Dr. Herbert Sawyer, and is a member of the executive committee of the Equal Suffrage Association. She is president of the Companions of the Forest of America.

WILL WORK FOR FEDERAL BILL

Indiana League to Campaign For Plank in New Constitution—Senators and Representatives Favorable

A recommendation that the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana from now on expend all its energy in working for the introduction of a full suffrage plank in the new constitution of Indiana and in organizing to win full suffrage when the question is put to the voters was made by Dr. Amelia R. Keller at the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the league.

The league has always held out for full suffrage, although some of its members have as individuals been pushing the bill for partial suffrage, which is now before the Legislature. The league was affiliated with the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, which is backing the partial suffrage measure, when it was first organized, but for two years has not been a member of the council.

Mrs. Alexander Hugh Scott read communications from Indiana senators and representatives regarding their attitude on the Federal suffrage amendment. Most of the letters were favorable to the measure. She also reported the names of a long list of influential men in Indianapolis in many different professions and lines of business who have signed a petition asking the Indiana members of Congress to vote for the amendment and use all possible means to have it become a law.

Committees Appointed

It was decided to hold the next annual convention April 17, 18 and 19, and Dr. Keller appointed the following committees: Mrs. John D. Nichols, general chairman; Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore of Rockville, chairman of the finance committee, with the members of the State finance committee; Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, chairman of the program committee, with Miss Belle O'Hair and Miss Harriet Noble; credentials committee, Mrs. Edgar A. Perkins, chairman, with Mrs. H. B. Welsner and Mrs. Clem Zeller of Brazil; press chairman, Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson of Delphi; hospitality, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, with the members of the board of directors; seating, decorating and usher committee, Mrs. Lawrence G. Cummins and Mrs. H. E. Jordan; dinner committee, Mrs. Lydia Parry Teasdale and Miss Georgia Alexander, and revision of constitution, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke.

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, a member of the National Publicity Council, reported that several leagues of the State have responded to the request from Washington for special suffrage editions of newspapers in every county, Feb. 26.

New leagues were reported at Aurora, Peru and South Bend.

Out-of-town members at the board meeting were Mrs. J. C. Boss of Elkhart; Mrs. R. E. Edwards of Peru; Mrs. C. J. Gill of Muncie; Mrs. J. P. Wason and Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson of Delphi; Mrs. S. C. Stimson of Terre Haute, and Miss Esther Griffin White of Richmond.

DEPAUW GIRLS ARE OUT IN FAVOR

The Depauw University girls of Greencastle, Ind., have come out strong for suffrage, more than two hundred of them having recently signed a petition. The interest of the girls was awakened by Mrs. Frank H. Streightoff, President of the local Franchise League. A movement is on foot by the State League to secure the signatures of the girls in all Indiana colleges.

The Earlham girls and those of Indiana University are being visited by workers in Richmond and Bloomington.

The college women of the State are responding nobly. The Indianapolis League has a splendid College Club affiliated with it which is accomplishing much in constructive effort. It is conducting a class in public speaking.

LOAN FUND HELPS KANSAS GIRLS

Scholarships Amounting to $11,514 Issued by State Federation of Women's Clubs—Twenty-Two Girls Benefited This Year

More than $2,500 has been contributed within a year to the scholarship-loan fund maintained to educate Kansas girls by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, according to a report of the Federation scholarship-loan fund commission for the period ending January 25, 1917. Ninety-eight Kansas girls have received an education by means of the fund, which now amounts to $7,537.48.

The $2,582.77 raised during the year just ended is the largest sum raised in any one year since the establishment of the fund in 1909. All of the money contributed, except a single memorial gift of $200, was raised in small amounts ranging from 25 cents to $5—and very few $5 pledges at that.

Twenty-two Kansas girls who are in school today are there by reason of the club women's work. Although the fund may be used only by Kansas girls, they are not compelled to attend Kansas colleges. However, only four of the number are receiving their education outside of the State.

The scholarship fund is loaned to girls who have no other chance to receive an education. Although it is understood that any girl who receives any of the fund is to repay it for the benefit of other girls, the payment is merely a matter of honor. No interest is charged and no time limit set. Yet 42 of the girls receiving loans already have repaid them in full, and 34 others are now making payments. The commissioners report that the fund never has lost one cent through failure of the girls to repay.

The report of the scholarship commission states that the main effort this year is being directed toward the work of securing honorary and memorial scholarships. A gift of $100 in any one year or of $200 in a longer period may be put into a scholarship. The commissioners now have in their charge eleven named scholarships, all except the first two given within the past year.

By means of loaning the fund and reloaning it as soon as any money is paid back, the commissioners have been able to make loans amounting to $11,514.

VIRGINIA LEAGUES OFFER AID TO PRESIDENT

Governor Stuart Sends Letter of Thanks to State President for Evidence of Loyalty of Women

Upon receipt of Mrs. Catt's letter calling for a council to meet in Washington, February 23-25, the Executive Board of the Virginia League, in telegraphic consultation with its president, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, voted to send to President Wilson and to the Governor of Virginia an offer of service in the event of war. The Richmond League, at a called meeting of its Executive Board, on the same day sent a similar offer. Telegrams received from the presidents of the Lynchburg, Norfolk, Roanoke City and County leagues and from the University of Virginia, concurring with the proposed resolution, make the action practically unanimous throughout the State.

In reply, Governor Stuart wrote: "I am glad to note this especial evidence of loyalty of Virginia women."

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Nebraska

Blair.—The newly organized Washington County Equal Suffrage Association has elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. J. P. Jensen; vice chairman, Mrs. P. J. Badgerow; secretary, Mrs. Nora Smock of Blair; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Burkett of Herman.

Tennessee

The State Equal Suffrage Association recently elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville; honorary president, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, Madison; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Isaac Rees, Memphis; vice-president, East Tennessee, Mrs. Geo. Fort Milton, Chattanooga; vice-president, Middle Tennessee, Mrs. John M. Ransom, Tullahoma; vice-president, West Tennessee, Mrs. A. V. Scott, Memphis; recording secretary, Miss Sue White, Jackson; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances M. Hickerson, Hickerson Station; treasurer, Miss Minnie Tansil, Dresden; auditor, Mrs. [illegible] worth Childers, Athens; legislative chairman, Mrs. D. B. Puryear, Memphis; congressional chairman, Miss [illegible] Barksdale, Nashville; national publicity and press chairman, Mrs. John [illegible], Nashville.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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THE COMING COUNCIL

Great interest attaches to the coming meeting of the National Executive Council, to be held in Washington on Feb. 23 and 24, at the call of Mrs. Catt, to decide what action the National American Woman Suffrage Association shall take, in order to be of the greatest service to the country in a possible national crisis. It is clearly wise that the suffragists, so far as possible, should work together to render some one big service, rather than to split up their energies among many small efforts. As the conference of the National Executive Council is to be held so soon, we advise the suffragists everywhere to wait for it before committing themselves to any specific line of action; and in the meanwhile to keep courageous hearts and steady heads.

A. S. B.

FULL AND PARTIAL SUFFRAGE

In the past three years, woman suffrage has gained three new States, two of them by popular vote. In the past seven years, it has gained nine new States, seven of them by popular vote. Yet the opponents of equal rights say that we "cannot gain a single State" by popular vote, and that the National Association favors a general "drive" for presidential and municipal suffrage because it has become convinced of the fact!

In some States the women are now asking for the submission of constitutional amendments for equal suffrage to the voters, with the full approval of the National; and in all these States the opponents have been urging the Legislature not to let the voters decide it. In some other States the women are asking for the submission of constitutional amendments without the approval of the National, which does not think present conditions there are favorable. But nothing could be more fantastically false than the assertion that the National does not wish to have any more State amendment campaigns. At the National Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., it was voted to continue to work both for the Federal amendment and for suffrage in the States.

A. S. B.

PARTIAL SUFFRAGE—WHY?

In every State partial suffrage can be granted by a quicker process than a constitutional amendment; and the women do not want to wait any longer than they must.

Moreover, it is often objected to full suffrage that, once granted, it is irrevocable. Partial suffrage can be repealed by the Legislature at any time, if it does not turn out to work well. This can be done without fear of political opposition, since under partial suffrage women cannot vote for members of the Legislature.

Finally, the women believe that after men have seen the practical working of partial suffrage, a full suffrage amendment is much more likely to pass. After 25 years' experience of municipal suffrage for women, Kansas adopted full suffrage by the largest majority ever given to it in any State. The men liked the sample, and wanted more of the goods.

A. S. B.

THE ILLINOIS DIFFERENCE

A letter from Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch points out that the submission of an equal suffrage amendment under the present constitution of Illinois would not interfere with the holding of a constitutional convention, and that she and other women who want the amendment submitted at once are many of them in favor of holding the convention too.

We still believe that the Illinois E. S. A. and the Chicago Political Equality League are taking the wiser course in making their effort for full suffrage through the constitutional convention rather than in advance of it; but the blame that the editorial from the Chicago Tribune seemed to cast upon Mrs. McCulloch and her colleagues as hostile to a constitutional convention, was evidently undeserved.

A. S. B.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

Some very interesting historical facts were brought out by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley at the legislative hearing given last week on the petition of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association that when the findings of the coming Constitutional Convention are submitted to "the people," the word people may be defined as including women. At the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1780, and for forty years later, only men who paid taxes were allowed to vote in Massachusetts. Yet "all freemen" were allowed to vote for or against the new constitution then submitted. Mrs. Crowley said:

"Not only has the Legislature power to submit the findings of the Convention to women, but it is its duty to do so, for the following reason: The organic law of the State, having the primary function of protecting the inalienable right of ALL to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, should be submitted as far as practicable, in all instances where not specifically provided otherwise in the constitution, to all the people. Chief Justice Agnew, 75 Pa. at page 46, says, 'The people are the whole people, those who constitute the entire State, male and female citizens, infants and adults. A majority of those persons who are qualified electors are not the people, although when authorized to do so they may represent the whole people.' This view is so plain and logical that it was adopted over one hundred years ago in Massachusetts when many persons who were not then qualified voters, and did not become so until forty years afterwards, were yet allowed to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the findings of the Constitutional Convention held in 1780. That this liberal view is not confined to Massachusetts is shown by the fact that the findings of the following Constitutional Conventions were submitted to classes much more numerous than the qualified voters, and many of which included not only those entitled to vote under the old constitution, but all those who would be entitled to vote under the new constitution if it were adopted:

New York convention	1821
New Jersey convention	1844
Illinois convention	1870
Kansas convention	1859
Louisiana convention	1845, 1852
Michigan convention	1835
Rhode Island convention	1841, 1842
Texas convention	1845
Virginia convention	1830, 1850
W. Virginia convention	1863

"A non-legal but very practical side of this matter is that it presents for the first time in Massachusetts an opportunity for women to help decide their own question. Many men are willing to give women the vote if women want it, but say that they do not know whether women want it or not. Here is a chance to find out. If this bill passes the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention submits an amendment giving women the ballot, women can then show by a real and not a straw vote whether they are in favor or opposed. The suffragists would welcome such a test."

The representatives of the Anti-Suffrage Association at the hearing were entirely opposed to letting women vote with authority upon the suffrage question or any other that might be dealt with by the convention.

A. S. B.

PROSPEROUS NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has for many years been remarkably prosperous.

Commenting upon a recent remark by one of the North Dakota farmers that they meant to "bring New Zealand to North Dakota," opponents of equal rights have lately renewed their charge that New Zealand is one of the "champion debt-ridden countries" of the world. The New Zealand government is like a farmer who has bought a farm subject to a mortgage, a farm so fertile that he not only pays the interest easily out of the profits, but is also paying off the principal, besides getting meanwhile a comfortable living for his family. Or the New Zealand government may be compared to a man who has bought a store subject to a mortgage, a store so successful that he can pay his interest regularly, and steadily reduce his debt, besides maintaining his household in flourishing comfort. It would be absurd to speak of such a farmer or such a storekeeper as "debt-ridden."

New Zealand's public debt is invested mostly in interest-bearing securities which are worth far more than the mortgage. The proportion of its revenues that had to be spent in paying interest on the debt had been growing less for years, up to the breaking out of the war. In short, the New Zealand government has a considerable debt, which it is well able to carry; but the citizens of New Zealand are mostly out of debt; a phenomenally large proportion of them have money in the savings banks, and the number and average size of the savings bank accounts have grown steadily from year to year. Scientists tell us that the high or low death rate of babies is the surest index to a country's good or bad condition. New Zealand has the lowest infant death rate in the world.

By the way, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," published in New York, says this is due to the climate. The climate of New Zealand has not changed materially in the last fifty years; and fifty years ago the infant death rate was very high.

A. S. B.

WHY THEY HATE NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has found a way to curb the trusts, a problem which the United States has not yet solved. Thus when the New Zealand coal combine undertook to boost the price of coal to an exorbitant height, the government offered coal from its own mines for sale at the old rates, and forced the coal barons to come down. When one combination after another tried to inflate the price of its commodity, the government played the same game. Hence a Royal Commission appointed a few years ago to investigate the matter found that the cost of living had risen less in New Zealand than almost anywhere else. The government has broken monopoly's grip, and has effectually stopped speculation in the necessaries of life. The artificial boosting of prices has been made impossible.

In New Zealand the government is run for the people's good, and the public utilities are owned by the public. Consequently New Zealand has no class of multi-millionaires, and has very little poverty. Therefore it is disliked by all the great corporations in America which have made huge fortunes by exploiting the people in various ways, and they are untiring in their efforts to make the American public believe that New Zealand is in a miserable state, because they are afraid we may some day take a leaf out of New Zealand's book.

Most of the anti-suffragists, by their temperament and social affiliations, belong to the tory and reactionary group, and even those who do not are delighted to believe any accusation against a country where women vote; so they take up and eagerly circulate this tale about New Zealand's "debt-ridden" condition.

There are charming descriptions of early Australian life in several of Henry Kingsley's novels. In "The Hillyars and the Burtons" there is an amusing discussion between the Premier of an Australian colony and one of his chief supporters. It is supposed to take place somewhere about the middle of the nineteenth century. The Premier says:

"Capital invested in importing labor pays a higher interest than that invested in any other way, even if one leaves out the question of human happiness——"

"Oh!" answers the Honorable Mr. Dawson, "if you're drove to human happiness, you'd best make a coalition with Phelim O'Ryan, and have done. I'm not a-going to rat. I'll stick by you faithful, James Oxton. But I did NOT expect to have my stomach turned with THAT."

This attitude toward human happiness was the attitude of practically all governments then, and it is the attitude of most governments now. It is also the unspoken feeling of many representatives of "Big Business," and that is why these representatives are mostly hostile to equal suffrage, for they know that this is not the average woman's point of view.

Julia Ward Howe, in giving a list of advantages actually proved to have resulted from equal suffrage, said: "It tends to modify a too exclusively commercial view of public affairs," and she quoted G. W. Russell, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College, New Zealand, who wrote:

"Prior to women's franchise the distinctive feature of our policies was finance. Legislative proposals were regarded almost entirely from the point of view of (1) What would they cost? and (2) What would be their effect from a commercial standpoint? The woman's view is not pounds nor pence, but her home, her family. In order to win her vote, the politicians had to look at matters from her point of view. Her ideal was not merely money, but happy homes and a fair chance in life for her husband, her intended husband and her present or prospective family."

A. S. B.

POOR FELLOW!

(From Buffalo Express)

"I have to be careful what I eat." Yes?" "My digestive system is as easily upset as the stock market."

THE SOUTH ADVANCING

The growth of equal suffrage is plainly manifest, even where suffrage measures do not pass. In Tennessee, the bill to give women presidential and municipal suffrage went through the popular branch of the Legislature by a majority of more than two to one, and came so near passing the Senate that a change of four votes would have carried it. Yet the South has long been looked upon as the stronghold of conservatism upon this question, and a few years ago such a bill in Tennessee would not even have been seriously considered. Times are changing, and the friends of equal rights have every reason to be encouraged.

A. S. B.

RUM AND POLITICS

The liquor interests exerted themselves against equal suffrage in New Hampshire this year, as they do everywhere else, and the respectable anti-suffragists played into their hands. A number of Senators who had said publicly that they were going to vote for the suffrage bill, voted the other way. Mrs. Winston Churchill writes:

"During the four weeks of discussion the liquor interests were working overtime. . . . . What swung the Senators from voting for the suffrage bill to voting against it will never be known except by the Senators themselves. But there are strong indications that the leaders in both parties feared to let the bill go through the Senate, and used all their influence with the weak members, terrorizing them into believing that their future political careers would be jeopardized by voting for the suffrage bill. The liquor interests control several of the Senators, and two Senators have stated that they had been approached by the liquor interests, one offered money if he would vote against the suffrage bill."

It will be remembered that the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, after investigating the books of the Boston and Maine Railroad, said in its published report that the railroad managers, among other improper uses of funds, had paid out money to defeat woman suffrage, and had entered into a deal with the New Hampshire liquor interests for that purpose. Rum and machine politics are still on the job, and still working hand in hand.

A. S. B.

THE HISTORIC STRAW VOTE

Opponents of equal rights have made several references lately to the straw vote taken in Massachusetts in 1895. This is rather ancient history, and the facts are seldom given correctly by the antis.

The Legislature ordered a straw vote of men and women to be taken on the question. The women's vote stood—Yes, 22,204; no, 861. But the men's vote went more than two to one against the proposition; and the men's vote was the one that carried most weight with the Legislature.

The women who voted yes were only a fraction of all the women in the State, and the men who voted no were only a fraction of all the men in the State. Yet the men's vote was rightly looked upon as expressing the view of those men who had conscientious convictions upon the subject; and the same was true of the women's vote. As Julia Ward Howe said, "It showed with absolute accuracy how many of the women opposed to suffrage really believed that the right to vote implies the duty to vote."

When the anti-suffragists refer to this affair, they never mention that the women's vote was more than 25 to one in favor, and that the number of "conscientious objectors" was just 861 out of all the women of Massachusetts.

A. S. B.

ELECTION FRAUDS

(From the Ohio State Journal)

It is announced that 99 persons have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Cincinnati for complicity in election frauds. The indictments were returned, sealed, so it is not known the form of the offence or the persons implicated. But great excitement exists in political circles as to the scope and outcome of these indictments. But whatever else is said there should be a vigorous prosecution of the indicted persons. No political influence should be allowed from any direction that will shield the guilty from the judgment of the law. If we cannot keep fraud away from the elections, this Republic is not entitled to the least respect. If fraud is to run the government, we have no government. The only thing to do is to find out the people guilty of the frauds and inflict upon them the penalty of the law; and the more prominent and respectable they are, the more such conviction and punishment are needed.

COOL REQUEST

First Poker Player: "Let's quit while we're even." Second ditto: "But we're not even. How do you make that out?" "Why, you had all my money a while ago, and now I've got all of yours."

EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Half Minute Moods

THE LAST CHAPTER

(From Christian Register)

Teacher "What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Scholar: "He has cold feet, ma'am."

CULTIVATING VIRTUE

(From Life)

"Father, dear, do you consider it sinful to be envious of others?" "Of course I do, Helen. Extremely so." "Then I'm afraid I'll have to get a sealskin coat like Polly Gardner's."

A DIPLOMATIC ANSWER

(From Puck)

She: "The checks you give me are getting smaller each time. Why is that?" He: "Why, it's-er-because of the scarcity of paper."

MODEST EXPECTATIONS

Fond Mother: "Dorothy, if you are bad you won't go to heaven. Don't you know that?"

Little Dorothy: "Well, I have been to the circus and the Chautauqua already. I can't expect to go everywhere."

A CONCLUSIVE REPLY

An English recruiting agent strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort he asked: "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?" "Because, sir," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at that end."

ASTONISHING AUNTY

(From Baltimore American)

"What's the matter, aunty? You seem flurried." "Yaas, honey; I'm some decomposed."

SHE KEPT RESTED

(From Boston Post)

For the third time in one afternoon the lady found her new maid fast asleep in the kitchen easy chair.

"What, asleep again?" she said. "When I engaged you you said you were never tired."

"I know I did," the maid answered, "but I should be if I didn't sleep."

REGIMENTAL COOKERY

(From the Christian Register)

The sergeants of a certain battery in France sat down to an exceptionally fine dinner, the crowning glory of which was a large plum pudding. "Seems mighty hard," remarked the sergeant-major, as he vainly tried to stick his fork into it. "Have you boiled us a cannon ball?" "Or the regimental football?" asked another. "Where did you get the flour?" questioned the sergeant-major, still struggling vainly. "Where?" the cook retorted. "From Store No. 5, of course." "You did!" roared the quartermaster-sergeant. "Then you have made the pudding with Portland cement!"

UNJUSTLY SUSPECTED

Prof. Lyon Playfair once visited a phosphate mine whose manager, a Scotchman, desired him to leave at once and drop his specimens. Prof. Playfair addressed him in good Scotch and asked if he thought him a mining adventurer. "Ay, that's just what ye are!" "No," replied Mr. Playfair, "I am a Scotch professor." "Then, if ye are, ye'll be havin' a name." "My name is Playfair," he responded. "Mon," said the Scotchman, "are ye Lyon Playfair?" Then looking from his six feet two inches with compassion on the five feet four of the professor, he continued, "Hoot, mon, yer name's travelled further than yer wee legs will ever carry ye!"

A NEW SUFFRAGE BILL

From the Boston Herald.

The suffragists have filed a new bill for testing an old question. They realize that it requires no constitutional amendment to give them the right to vote for any civil officers not mentioned in the constitution. The Legislature, for example, has already granted school committee suffrage.

Now the act establishing the new constitutional convention specifies that its conclusions shall be referred to the "people." The suffragists accordingly asks the Legislature to define "people," by passing a six line section to the effect that all women entitled to register for school committee shall be regarded as "people" within the meaning of that word in the section relating to the constitutional convention.

The advocates of this device incidentally suggest that if the new convention thus refers the suffrage question, among others, for adoption or rejection, the finest of all opportunities would come for determining whether women really wanted the ballot. Under this ruling they would have a chance to pass on the suffrage question themselves, and so settle a long-time controversy.

WHO ARE "THE PEOPLE?"

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The women of Massachusetts want to get themselves classed as "people" by the Legislature in the voting of the people upon the findings of the forthcoming constitutional convention. The claim that the Legislature has the power to class all women who have the right to register to vote for the School Committee as "people" in the sense of the law, and by that means to enable them to vote on the new constitution, is based on the historical fact that many persons who were not then qualified voters, and did not become so until forty years afterward, were allowed by special act of the Legislature to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the findings of the constitutional convention held in 1780. The theory at that time adopted and endowed with legal precedent was that the organic law concerned all the people, and not merely the then qualified voters, and that upon such a proposition all the people should be allowed to pass. Under such an interpretation the demand for the inclusion of women in the voting body on the findings of the forthcoming constitutional convention is reasonable enough.

It may be, however, that the question presented is not quite so simple as it appears here. Mr. Robert Luce at the hearing on the subject yesterday called attention to "a decision of the New York Supreme Court" (Court of Appeals?) which is said to take the ground that a step such as that now asked, and such as the Massachusetts Legislature certainly took in 1780, is really not competent for a Legislature, since it is a broadly political and not a legislative question, and is within the decision of the constitutional convention itself only. But would the constitutional convention have the legislative power to say who shall vote and who should not vote on its own findings? That is certainly a question.

We may at least thank the proponents of this act for putting forward a very interesting constitutional riddle.

SHE KNEW THE ROPES

Punch once had a scene in which a district visitor is shown entering the cottage of a poor woman. The visitor is evidently new to the business and somewhat embarrassed. The cottager says to her: "I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Y're fresh at it, ain't yer, miss?" "I have never visited you before, Mrs. Johnson." The woman dusts a chair. "Well," she says, "yer sits down here, an' yer reads me a short psalm, yer gives me a shillin', and then yer goes!"

SHEER COMMON SENSE

(From the Indiana Daily Times.)

Obviously it is the best sort of politics, sheer common sense and good tactics for the women of Indiana to get part suffrage at once in order that their full suffrage movement may be strengthened for victory when the constitutional convention comes. This would be sufficient argument for the part suffrage bill. But there are other reasons. Chief of all reasons for part suffrage is the fact it means women can vote in the city elections of 1917. The women are more interested in city elections than in any other public matter.

There is still another important reason why Indiana women should have the part suffrage they now ask. It is only fair, and it is also vital, that Indiana women shall have their part in electing the delegates to the coming constitutional convention. It is only fair, and it is vital, that Indiana women shall have their rights and cast their votes at the time the new constitution is to be ratified at the polls.

GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal-News.

How long does Indiana propose to withhold from women their rights as American citizens?

How long is this old State—which has always been backward in the onward sweep of political progress—going to deny to women the ballot?

The question ought to be answered.

At the present time women are placed by the laws of this commonwealth in the same category as idiots and mental defectives. They are put on the same level as epileptics and inmates of asylums.

Like these helpless wards of public institutions, they are not permitted to vote.

Why?

There isn't any reason at all.

Shall this injustice continue?

Shall saloon-loafers and drunkards be permitted to exercise the right of franchise while mothers and wives, who are raising children into the world to make into decent men and women, are barred from the polling places of Indiana?

The Indiana State Legislature should not fail to pass the suffrage bill now before that body. It should be made into a law NOW AND FOREVER.

JUST BEGINNING TO FIGHT

(From the Manchester Union.)

Let no one entertain the thought that the cause of woman suffrage in New Hampshire struck its colors when the State Senate substituted the minority report, "Inexpedient to legislate," for the majority report favorable to the Collins suffrage bill.

As illustrating the psychological effect of yesterday's action by the Senate, let it be known that the very process of voting constituted not an interruption of, but an incident in, the suffrage fight; and that the state of the vote had scarcely been announced when every ounce of pro-suffrage energy from Coos to the sea was strenuously active in carrying the battle forward. There has been no let-up in the campaign for equal suffrage in New Hampshire, nor will there be any until the inevitable victory of that just cause is fully realized. Delays there may be, occasioned by such skirmishes as that of yesterday in the State Senate; but it is just as surely in the books that New Hampshire is to be an equal suffrage State, as that she is to maintain her glorious traditions for progressiveness along other lines.

So far as the suffrage campaigners are concerned, there is abundant evidence that they have just begun to fight. An incident like that of yesterday is counted as an incident—nothing more. Violated platform declarations, broken individual promises and all the bitter antagonism which woman suffrage has encountered cannot prevail against a just cause.

The Hermit

By Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing.

(An Incident of Her Horseback Campaign for Suffrage in the Missouri Ozarks.)—From The Missouri Woman.

It was late autumn. The immediate scene was indescribably desolate. The wind was shaking the rapidly baring trees, and the trails were made dim and old by the falling leaves which, on all sides, the "razor-back" hogs were deftly up-turning in their search for the harvest of acorns for which they had painfully and starvingly awaited throughout the long, hot summer. A few "yearlings" were seeking for grass that was still green—busily and greedily seeking—with the desperation of necessity, born, one could imagine, of a knowledge that throughout the colder months ahead, they must live mostly upon the memory of what the forage had been in the past.

But off across the rocky hollows, the hills, idealized by distance, were a wonderful blending of soft-hued browns, russets, golds and scarlets, reminding one of the softly-burning tints of an Oriental rug. Beyond these there was a dreamy, misty haze—the faint legacy of Indian Summer.

It was a thinly settled portion of the country through which La Belle and I were traveling. My "Ingersoll" told me that it was nearing noon. "La Belle," I said, "do you suppose that you and I are the only people in the whole wide world?" and she replied to my query presently when I gave her permission to turn into a trail which did not look to me like a possible path to anywhere. I was not surprised, however, when we came upon a human habitation. La Belle had made discoveries for me before.

The door opened, and the sole occupant of the shack appeared, rifle in hand.

"How the devil did you find me?" was his greeting.

"I didn't," I said. "It was La Belle."

"You wouldn't a guessed it yourself, though, would ye?" he asked.

I glanced round. The shack was completely hidden from the view of the chance passer-by. Nobody from the road would suspect that it was there, and not one in a hundred, probably, would ever do as I had done—permit his mount to seek it out.

"No," I said, "I should never have suspected that you were here. You are surely well hidden."

"Well, now that you has trespassed upon my private grounds, what do you want? I don't take much stock in strangers prowlin' around, regardless of sect. Women air mightily into things these here days, same as men."

"I wish to ask you just one very simple question," I replied. "I just wish to know whether you believe in woman suffrage?"

He threw back his shaggy head and laughed. "Is that all? An' I 'lowed maybe you was a 'spector; an' you're only a suffragette. Harmless creeturs, these here suffragettes, spite of what folks in these parts will tell you. I knowed you was gittin' round this way,—heered it at the post office, but had plumb forgot it."

"But why did you think me a 'spector?" I asked. I had always thought myself sufficiently material to pass as a human.

"You see," he explained, "sometimes our Uuncle Samuel gits a fool notion of sendin' 'spectors around."

I hadn't heard that Uncle Sam was employing spooks for any sort of work.

"'Spectors to see what us fellers is a doin' to his timber," he explained cautiously.

"Oh," I said, understandingly.

I had come upon a settlement of what the backwoodsmen call "tiehackers"—men who make railroad ties for a living. And in this case they were making them of government timber—a very legitimate proceeding, according to their way of reasoning. Often I had heard their arguments: The world owed them a living; they had no way of making it except by making ties; they had no timber; Uncle Sam had a great plenty of it; and he might as well donate some of it to his "pore" nephews. Sometimes the arguments were made jocosely, sometimes seriously, but always they ended with the same conclusion.

"I reckon you won't tell," he said questioningly. "I ain't makin' up any ties myself right now—that is, not so awful many—but the boys is, an' we all hang together in these parts."

"I'm not a 'spector," I said.

"Of course not. What you want is to know whuther er not I believe in woman suffrage. I shore do. It happened at the post office t'other day. You see it was like this: Bill Symonds, he up an' says: 'It will make a woman mannish to vote,' he says. 'First thing you know, she'll be wantin' to boss,' he says. 'Nothin' like keepin' a woman in her place,' he says. 'It takes a strong man to vote,' he says.

"'Bill Symonds,' I says, 'you're a plumb liar. You don't think no sich a thing. While you're a makin' them brilliant remarks,' I says, 'your woman is a haulin' up wood for winter. She knows that if she don't do it now, she'll have to do it after the weather gits cold. I seed her out with the mules an' wagon as I come along, pickin' up bigger logs than any woman ought to lift, an' you up here a sayin' that a woman's place is in the home. Go 'long home an' haul that wood an' let her stay thar if you're so blamed sure you know what you're talkin' about. You men that's got wives,' I says, 'makes me so tired that I cain't hardly split a timber sometimes. You make plumb drudges of 'em,' I says. 'If there's a mean, hard little job to be done, your woman has got to do it. An' then, if she wants to say something about bein' a human like you set yourselves up fer, you git all riled up, an p'int out that her place is the home, an' that it will make her mannish—wherever you l'arned that there word. If they could be changed that-a-way, your women would all a been men long ago, with the work they're a doin'; but look at 'em. If ever humans give pitiful proof that they are women, their bent backs and wrinkled faces and thin hair is the pitifullest evidence that a big brute of a lummox like you can want. It takes strength, does it, to be a voter? Well, your blue mule has more strength than you. Let him do the votin' fer ye. He's every bit an' grain as competent,' I says.

"Gee! I didn't know I was a suffragette—I reckon I mean a suffragist—till I got to tellin' them ornery cusses a few things. But I come home a r'arin' t'arin' hot one, right off the griddle. You shore can depend on me, ever' time. You bet!"

And then I led him to talk about his hermitage, and the reason for it, and commented upon the skins hanging by the front door, which, he said weren't a "sarcumstance" to what he had on the back end of his cabin; and I was invited to inspect his already goodly store which would be added to, he told me, as the winter went on.

"An' it ain't that I'm soured on the world that I'm a livin' off like this by myself," he explained, "an' I ain't hidin' from nobody—nothin' but 'spectors," he added laughing, "an' it ain't jist because I like animiles and things so much better'n I like people, nuther. It's jist because I'm a lone ol' cuss, I reckon, an' that I'd ruther hear the wolves howl than to go to a movin' pitcher show—an' it don't cost nothin'."

WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST ENLARGED

Fifty Thousand Acres on Burnt Rivers, Oregon, Added by Presidents' Proclamation

Acting under the authority of a special act of Congress, the President has, on recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, signed a proclamation adding approximately 50,000 acres to the Whitman National Forest, Oregon. The lands are situated on the divide between the John Day, Powder and Burnt Rivers, in east-central Oregon.

Over 4,000 acres consist of timber lands which were included in patented entries. As the results of suits brought by the United States, the patents for these entries were canceled by the the courts, because they were acquired through fraud or mistake, and the lands were returned to Government ownership. The canceled claims carry a total estimated stand of nearly 46,000,000 feet B. M. of timber.

Much of the other land included in the addition is privately owned. It consists largely of cut-over timber land, on which the timber growth is rapidly reproducing. One portion of the act of Congress authorizing the addition provides especially for the exchange of Government timber for privately owned lands in the Whitman National Forest, which may be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow. Several applications for exchanges of this character have already been submitted.

MERCHANT FORESEES LUMBER ON SHOPPING LISTS

Kansas City, Mo.—There is no telling what field of merchandise the woman buyer will not enter in the future. She may have lumber on her shopping list before long, if the prediction of Dr. Stanley Krebs before the Southern Lumbermen's Association at its recent convention here comes true.

Krebs is a member of the John Wanamaker concern of Philadelphia. He remarked that in his experience almost 90 per cent. of the buyers are women. He told the dealers he would not be surprised to see women buying lumber as well as other commodities in the near future, and he advised them to have samples of their wares on display in attractive stores equipped in the most up-to-date fashion.

INSPECTIONAL POSITIONS OPEN TO WOMEN

Mrs. Frederick Cole, chairman of the Civil Service Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, reports that there are 371 headings for inspectional work open to women in the Federal service, involving 86,397 employees. Appointments of this kind in the Middle West are often unfilled because girls do not know of such opportunities. She urges women college graduates to consider employment of this kind as an alternative to the over-crowded teaching profession.

A telegram from Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, received just as we go to press, asks us to correct the report that she had come to the conclusion that the best way to get suffrage in Illinois was through a constitutional convention. She is still of the contrary opinion.

MOTHERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED IN CITIZENSHIP

Public Efficiency League Believes Child's First Teacher Should Be Acquainted With Municipal Affairs

Some of the best suffrage arguments nowadays come from the South. The Public Efficiency League of Knox County, Tenn., lately passed resolutions commending the Tennessee House of Representatives for passing the bill to give women presidential and municipal suffrage, and the Representatives from Knox County who voted for it. The Efficiency League at the same time published the following capital statement of its reasons for taking such action.

Mothers Should Be Educated

"We believe in the principle of woman suffrage, first of all, because we believe its exercise will improve home life and make better homes. We have but to look around us to see that the wife and mother is the central figure of the home. Upon her falls the greatest responsibility for the rearing and education of the children of the present, who a few years hence are to be the founders of other homes and citizens of the Republic. We believe that in the home every child should be taught to appreciate the privileges and hold sacred the duties of citizenship. We believe that the mother, the child's teacher first, last and all the time, should be thoroughly acquainted with the privileges and duties of citizenship. We do not believe that she can be so acquainted unless she enjoys the privileges and helps to bear the burdens that the existence of democratic government imposes upon the citizens of a democracy.

Ballot Box Heart of Free Government

"The ballot box stands at the heart and center of free government. We believe that every woman, as the educator of her children, should understand and exercise the electoral franchise. We believe, furthermore, that sharing the suffrage with women will give a new community of interest to husbands and wives, and a new basis for comradeship between men and women. This in itself will make for happier homes and happier people.

Will Make Better Cities

"We believe in the principle of woman suffrage, secondly, because we believe that its exercise will produce better cities in which to live and rear one's children. In every city questions of education and public morals stand uppermost in the civic life. We believe that woman's influence is, on the whole, one of educational and moral uplift, and that it should redound to the benefit of our cities not only in counsel, but with sure effectiveness at the ballot box.

Is Matter of Justice

"We believe in the principle of woman suffrage, thirdly, because we believe that its exercise will eventually prove a benefit to our State and national life. It is but a matter of the most primitive justice that a woman who owns property and pays taxes should have a voice of her own in the government that secures her in her property, and levies upon her taxes for its support. It is likewise a matter of simple justice that women who labor in the mills or take part in the business activity of a country whose laws affect factory conditions, and come in contact with business at every turn, should share in the responsibility for those laws and be given an opportunity to vote for their improvement.

Women Vitally Concerned

"But the interests of women which government effects are not confined to taxes and to local legislation and business regulation. Every woman is interested, often vitally and personally, in acts of government that may cause the prices of necessaries to rise or fall, that continue or abolish the legalized traffic in alcohol or poisonous foods, or that strengthen mankind's hope for universal peace or lead a nation into war. If it is only just that women who pay taxes and women who labor should be allowed to vote, it is likewise only just the women who must suffer from laws that encourage monopolization of necessaries, or that allow the sale of poisons, or that bring on war, should have a voice in the government that can make such laws. Whatever establishes justice and discontinues injustice in the long run uplifts the moral atmosphere of a nation and makes its people better and happier.

"We believe in the principle of woman suffrage, fourthly, because the extension of the franchise to women is but part and parcel of the century old movement for extending the ballot to an ever-increasing proportion of the people. Universal manhood suffrage once obtained, the inevitable next step was suffrage for women. We believe that the extension of the electorate to include practically all men has been an immeasureable benefit to mankind. We believe that votes for women also is the logical conclusion of the great democratizing movement. We believe in woman suffrage because we believe in democracy."

WOMEN TO VOTE ON SCHOOL BONDS

A mass meeting of the women of Dubuque was called on Feb. 5. The bond issue for a new high school, one of the important and immediate considerations of the citizens of Dubuque, was discussed by Mr. James H. Harris, superintendent of the Dubuque schools.

This is a question upon which Iowa women may vote, and Mr. Harris urged the women to help secure the school, in the special election called for the purpose. The interest manifested in the question was shown by the large number of women present.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN

Isolated State Action Ineffective—Federal Legislation Needed to Standardize Laws

By Florence L. Sanville
(Secretary Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia)

The most urgent call for the eight hour day is raised at this moment by the women of the country. It is this phase which will within the coming weeks engage the attention of Congress and Legislatures of at least five States. Measures are already drafted or are in course of preparation in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, while a uniform act has been prepared for introduction into the Legislatures of the New England States outside of Massachusetts.

Isolated State action in reducing the hours of labor has ever been branded as unfair by the manufacturers of the State where it has been proposed. Back in the early fifties the textile manufacturers of Pennsylvania threatened that they would be driven into New Jersey if the women in their factories were restricted by law to a twelve-hour workday! Therefore, the significant and important fact in the proposed measures is their common application to manufacture, telegraph and telephone service and carriers. They vary only in the degree of their application to hotels and restaurants, stores, offices, theatres, etc., where there is no interstate significance.

The requirements of these measures are also virtually uniform. In all of them the working week is to be 48 hours; and the eight-hour day is fixed in principle, with an extension not exceeding one hour daily, permitted so as to provide for the Saturday half-holiday, with the exception of Illinois, in which this elasticity is not permitted. More than a million women will be affected, should the proposed measures be enacted in these four States, this estimate (from the Federal census of 1910) excluding domestic and personal service. Illinois and Pennsylvania also specifically exclude the work of nurses in hospitals.

As a steadying force to these State campaigns, there is a Federal eight-hour measure for women now under preparation, to be shortly introduced into Congress. The two nation-wide organizations most concerned with the industrial welfare of women, the National Consumers' League and the National Women's Trade Union League, are jointly responsible for this bill, which is based on the same principle as the Federal child labor law.

This is, for several reasons, a peculiarly timely measure. In the first place, the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the eight-hour law of California, and a safe basis has thus been provided upon which to proceed. Secondly, Congress has twice within six months affirmed its power to regulate hours in relation to interstate commerce—and it will be difficult to maintain that what it has already done for children and for men it cannot do for women.

The divergence of the proposed women's measure from the child labor law will lie in the exclusion of certain occupations like mines and quarries, in which women are nowhere legally employed, and the probable exemption of the food products from the operation of the act. This latter exemption is not because the preparation of food is inherently healthful or restful and calls for unrestricted hours, but because in States with even the most advanced legislation corn and tomatoes have a higher valuation than women and girls.

Looking down the list of States as they stood at the close of the last legislative sessions, nine States have no limitations of hours for women; one State, South Carolina, prescribes a twelve-hour daily maximum; one, Vermont, permits an eleven-hour day; Tennessee allows ten and one-half hours, and New Hampshire ten and one-fourth hours; twenty-two States have a legal ten-hour day; seven have a nine-hour day, and there are five States—Colorado, Wyoming, California, Oregon, Washington—which have enacted the eight-hour day.

Spurred by the recent Supreme Court decision and by the ever-growing sense that the legal eight-hour day for women is as inevitable as is their enfranchisement, many of the forty State Legislatures now in session are likely to see spirited campaigns.

CIVIC EFFICIENCY A SAFEGUARD OF THE FUTURE

American Cities Have Great Opportunity to Borrow Money for Improvements at Low Rates—European Cities Plan for Municipal Efficiency

Municipalities are enjoying, in these days, an opportunity to finance permanent improvements which has seldom been equalled. Throughout the country investors are taking up good municipal bond offerings at prices which make it possible to consider civic improvements on a scale which has not previously been considered practicable. While forecasting the market is always hazardous, and is particularly so at present, it seems unlikely that municipal bonds yielding from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. will be as attractive to investors in the future as they are now.

It does not seem likely that American cities and towns will overlook this opportunity, if they have an eye to the future. It is apparent from reports of activities in France, and elsewhere upon the continent of Europe, that municipal efficiency is an important cog in the reconstruction which will follow the war. American municipalities cannot afford to drop behind in matters of transportation, housing and other things relating to civic efficiency.

During the past three months some $19,000,000 in gold bonds of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles have been subscribed for in this country and it is expected that another $17,000,000 will be taken up here within the next few weeks. This showing for French bonds, in spite of warnings issued by the Federal Reserve board against the purchase of short-time foreign securities, is an indication of the popularity which municipal offerings enjoy.

Municipal Bond Sales

During the month of January 261 municipalities issued bonds in 331 separate issues. These issues were for a total of $38,366,373, but were taken up so rapidly that there has been no great surplus in reserve in bonding houses.

The wide variety of purposes for which they were offered gives little clue to the particular sort of bonds which are most attractive to purchasers. School, highway, dock, water, park and lighting bonds were taken up with equal readiness.

CITY OF SPOKANE

The city of Spokane, Washington, offers 4½ per cent. coupon gold park bonds, dated 1912, and due in 1962. The present price is around 110.40 and interest, yielding about 4 per cent. Spokane is the commercial and financial metropolis of eastern Washington, and is the second city of that State in wealth and in population. The total debt of the city, including this issue, amounted to $5,064,000. Deducting the water debt and sinking fund gives a net debt of $3,509,445, which is less than 4 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the entire city. The assessed valuation for 1916 was $87,995,869. It is estimated that the present population is about 130,000. These bonds have proved attractive. They are exempt from the Federal income tax.

CITY OF HALIFAX

A foreign municipal yielding 5 per cent. at the present price is the City of Halifax 5 per cent. refunding bonds. These bonds are a direct obligation of the city of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, whose per capita wealth is estimated to be greater than that of any other city in the Dominion. Halifax is the eastern terminus for the three Canadian trans-continental railway systems. Its assessed valuation this year was $36,668,095, while the total valuation liable for the city's debt is $51,439,295. The net debt of the city amounts to $3,887,035. The estimated population for last year was 55,000.

Bond Issues

Alleghany Co., Va. $100,000, 5 per cent., road.
Decatur School Dist., $225,000, 4 per cent., school.
Helena, Mont., $250,000 4½ per cent.
Okmulgee Co., Okla., $800,000, 5 per cent., road.
Wasco Co., Ore., $260,000, 4½ per cent., road.

REPLACING DESTROYED PROPERTY IN EUROPE

The National Foreign Trade Council, in its report at the Trade Convention held at Pittsburg, estimates the loss of property in Europe during the past two and one-half years at approximately $6,000,000,000.

Referring to the loss in Belgium and France, the report says:

"Industries cannot at peace return at once to full operation. Reopening of manufacturing plants will be gradual. Neither France nor Belgium will require at once all the raw materials, machinery and industrial building to be replaced. Conditions will be somewhat different in agricultural districts where production has been continued. Fields must be worked immediately the owners return. Agricultural machinery, seeds and building material will be in immediate demand. After the Balkan war it took approximately one year to rebuild destroyed villages. It will require longer in France and Belgium because of labor losses not replaceable from neighboring States. The rebuilding of industrial plants will occupy more time. A good many new industrial buildings in northern France and Belgium may consist of temporary structures. The total expense for these structures will most likely not be larger than one-third of the total value of the former buildings and $65,000,000 for Belgium and $50,000,000 for France should be sufficient to help the two countries over the first period after the war as far as building material and cost of construction are concerned."

Many policies which will help to shorten the period of reconstruction have been presented, among which are:

1. Rebuilding the destroyed buildings and factories with governmenal aid in money and materials.
2. Supply of necessary machinery and raw materials for industry by governments.
3. Allocation of labor through governmental employment agencies.
4. Monetary assistance to manufacturers and artisans.
5. Distribution of seeds, animals and machinery to farmers.
6. Restriction of imports to necessity and control of shipping in conformity with such policy.

In some cases governmental aid may be replaced by municipal assistance.

To carry out this program, governments will have to make reconstruction loans. Parts of these loans will be placed abroad where they can be used in payment for supplies to be bought from the lending country. This will prevent further declines of the exchanges without necessitating the transshipment of large gold payments.

To secure best results for the money expended buying of building and raw materials will be done on a national cooperative basis. This will entail a continuancy of the practice of having foreign buying agencies as now introduced by the nations at war in the neutral markets.

UNIVERSITY TRAINS MEN FOR MUNICIPAL BUSINESS

Topeka, Kan.—Prof. F. W. Blackmar, head of the economics department of the State University, has just been instructed to prepare an outline for the four-year course in city management which the institution is to establish. So far as is known, this course will be the first of its kind in the country.

When a man or woman is graduated from this course, he or she will have had thorough training in every department of city affairs except politics, and will go out prepared to help administer cities as a trained man goes into business or a profession.

Prof. Blackmar says:

"The man who manages a city ought to be as experienced as an engineer or a teacher. Why cannot universities train men for managing cities as well as for other professions? This is what we propose to do.

"The course of study for training city managers should be about one-half ordinary classroom and lecture work and the rest laboratory investigation into the actual needs of municipal operation."

WE are so used to woman's position that we do not realize its effects until we see how man would look politically inferior and economically dependent. That brings it home!

"JONATHAN'S NIGHSHIRT"
A Highly-Amusing One-Act Farce by
Ferdinanda W. Reed
is bringing this home to audiences with constantly increasing success. (Four characters; simple living room setting.)

Order from Woman's Journal. Royalty for each performance, $5.00. Price per copy, 25 cents, per set of five for production.

CALIFORNIA URGES HEALTH INSURANCE

State Report is First of Its Kind Issued in America—"Would Mean a Tremendous Step in Social Progress"

In the first State report of its kind ever issued in America, the official legislative commission of California favors legislation for compulsory health insurance. It concludes that "through its beneficial effect upon two-thirds of the population, health insurance would mean a tremendous gain in public health. Health insurance of wage-earners would mean a tremendous step forward in social progress."

This pioneer report, just out, goes extensively into the individual, social and industrial conditions that are responsible for the rapidly-growing health insurance movement in this country. It finds that the wages of the majority of the workers are not sufficient to protect them from the hazard of sickness, and that "loss of earnings due to illness reduces more wage-earning families to destitution than any other cause." It reaches the conclusion that health insurance should be established under a universal plan wherein the employer, the employee and the State become partners in providing relief to working men and women of small means who face distress and poverty because of sickness.

The commission was created by the California Legislature to inquire into the desirability of health insurance as a State policy. As the result of its investigation the commission has unanimously concluded that health insurance meets a pressing need; that it protects the workers who most need it, stimulates better conditions in industry, and, by preventing destitution and improving public health works to the advantage of the State. To be effective, the report insists, health insurance must be compulsory, and private companies, operating for profit, must not be allowed to participate.

While the report questions certain administrative details suggested in the standard bill for universal health insurance now before many State Legislatures, it nevertheless calls attention to the successful experience of European countries with health insurance laws operating under similar provisions for local mutual administration of medical and cash benefits. "The most important and progressive foreign countries," the report states, "also possess the most comprehensive social insurance systems."

In the many States where health insurance bills are now pending this report is being commented upon as setting a favorable precedent and giving new impetus to the movement throughout the country.

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PORTLAND PLANS NOW FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Streets Made to Accommodate Present Traffic and Adequate for Expected Increases—Elaborate System of Traffic Circuits and Zones Enables Quick Flow of Business—Water Supply Clean and Plentiful

VOTES OF WOMEN HELP PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS

Portland. There she lies in the Willamette Valley, nine miles below its confluence with the Columbia, backed on the east by the lofty Cascade range, and looking out westward to the sea on the other side. No more ideal location for a growing American city could possibly be imagined, and Portland is growing. According to the United States census of 1910 she had 207,214 inhabitants, and two years later, in 1912, her population was estimated at 250,000. Considering that the city was founded as recently as 1843, this is a remarkable growth. There are some citizens of Portland today who predict an ultimate population of 2,000,000. To an eastern man this seems almost incredible, but if Portland lays out a comprehensive plan for her future development, building on a large, ever-forward looking program, such an attainment is altogether within the realm of probability.

Greater Portland Plan

Every indication goes to show that Portland is planning in the right way for her future sons and daughters. Five years ago a preliminary report of the Greater Portland Plan was prepared by a committee selected by the mayor. It embodied, for the most part, the ideas of Edward H. Bennett, the noted municipal architect, on the methods for the proper building of Portland. It was an attempt to rouse the people of the city to the vital need for scientific planning. The editors of the report studied what other American municipalities were doing for posterity, that Portland might avoid the mistakes they had made and benefit from their good features.

They predicted that the great manufacturing area was to be in the north section, near the rail and steamboat terminals. The business center, containing the office buildings, was fixed as to general location, but would spread both to the east and west sides. New bridges over the Willamette would link the two halves of the business center into a unit. The south and southeast portions were destined to hold many of the future residences.

Traffic Circuits

Portland has fortunately many large diagonal roadways coming into the city "heart" from the suburban districts. It is important, as The Journal story on Milwaukee, Wis., showed, to maintain the best possible connection between the "heart" and the neighboring towns. Mr. Bennett's plan proposed a scheme of traffic circuits within three zones, central, medial and outer, containing axial and radial arteries of through traffic. The idea was and is to connect the circumference of the city with its center by radial traffic arteries, broadened to receive the flow from streets cutting across. Burnside street is the axial roadway of Portland; it should be widened to meet the growing demands made upon it. One of the great advantages of circuits is in handling traffic that does not need to go through the center. Only the very necessary traffic is admitted to the congested "heart," while all other kinds go around on the circuits.

The Zone System

The innermost circuit, that which immediately surrounds the business district, is the most important, and in 1912 was held to need considerable improvement. The retail area is served by streets 80 feet in width, running east and west, and 80 feet in width, running north and south. But the traffic is poured in from the east side on to streets least able to carry it. By a proper use of the circuit, things could be arranged to direct the flow on to the north-south bound avenues. The central zone of Portland has about 45 per cent of the total street area; the middle zone has 35 per cent, while the outer zone is largely undeveloped. If the original scheme of streets had provided more main arteries a smaller street area for the central zone would have at the same time been more efficient. Congestion now results not from lack of street area in this zone, but from the narrowness and frequent crossings of the streets.

City Control of Arteries

When new arteries are carried out into the suburbs it should be the aim of the city to control each new addition to an artery, irrespective of private ownership. The proposed arterial system, in particular the radial lines, are so schemed as to connect any portion of the surrounding suburbs directly with the center. They are interdependent. Additional highways should be made of the greatest possible width, to stand heavy traffic and to be susceptible to varied treatment. The report thought that the roads to the hills south and west of the city should be given special consideration, as their proper completion would afford means of egress to a large number of splendid viewpoints overlooking the city.

The Portland Parks

There are two types of parks in Portland, the large, forest-reserve kind on the very outer edge, and the small playground sort in the middle zone. The former are used by residents for week-end or Sunday trips, while the latter are used every day in the week by school children and infants. These smaller areas should not be at a greater distance than a half mile from any house. In some of the larger parks small lookout towers have been erected, from which the visitor may look out over the city by night, seeing the myriad lights half defining the shape of the city in the blackness of space. In 1912 the park area of Portland was 650.0 acres, but a much greater system is now in course of attainment. Efforts are being made to keep unsightly billboards from marring the natural beauties of the larger parks.

Municipal Centers

The Greater Portland Plan Association is putting special study on the problem of securing municipal centers for the city. The Civic Center is the chief of these, and while it may not be realized for some time to come, the mere fact that it is being thought of is a healthy and encouraging sign. The Civic Center idea embodies the grouping of important public buildings, both for convenience in the administration of municipal affairs and for nobility of appearance. The center must be within easy reach of the life of the people, yet should not be in such a position as to add to congestion, and the situation in Portland is admirably adapted to these specifications. The city hall, county court house, and possibly a Federal building, will find their places in the plan for the Civic Center. The structures, to look well, should be of uniform height and somewhat similar in design, although not so much so as to be monotonous.

River Development

The Greater Portland Plan of 1912 said: "A system of docks is recommended along the river front north of the center. The southern region may be developed as part of the park system. It offers an opportunity to link together the residential districts on either side of the river in the finest manner. The shores of the river should be planted, and drives and walks made at the water's edge. Bridges should be built in harmony with the general scheme of river improvement, both in scale and design, and appropriations covering more than the bare necessities should be voted. The development of docks on both the Willamette and Columbia rivers merits serious consideration. The future of Portland as a seaport will largely depend upon adequate rail and water terminals and their connection."

Water Supply

Bull Run Lake, near Mt. Hood, is the source of the water supply, which is brought down into the homes in underground conduits. The most careful supervision against pollution of this supply is maintained, as illustrated by the amusing anecdote of a man who fell into the lake in his balloon. He himself was pulled out, but the officers guarding the reservoir would not allow any one to attempt to salvage the wrecked balloon. Seventy million gallons a day, sufficient for a population three times as big as Portland's, is the capacity of the Bull Run system.

Portland's Optimism

Portland is following the wisest policy there is. She realizes that tax money well spent now means tremendous savings for the city in the future. The logic of this is simple. If building is done with a view to the coming generations, on a thoughtful, scientific program, money never need be spent to tear down structures or remodel narrow streets. Portland, though famous for many things, has a right to be especially proud that she stands as an example of sensible city-planning. May her optimism continue to exert itself along this channel!

Women's Clubs Active

There are many active clubs, both for men and women, whose members are zealous in their desire to make Portland the finest place in the world to live in. The Rotary Club, the Progressive Business Men's Association, the Manufacturers' Association, Parent-Teachers' Association, the Child Welfare League, the Portland Commercial Club, the Greater Portland Plan Association, and the Portland Chamber of Commerce are some of the more important organizations. The Women's Clubs take an active interest in all municipal affairs, and inasmuch as the members of these women's clubs are fully enfranchised, their opinions carry as much weight as do those of the members of the men's clubs. Whenever, within the last five years, elections have been held for the issuance of bonds for the improvement of any aspect of municipal life, the women have usually voted overwhelmingly in favor of such bond issues.

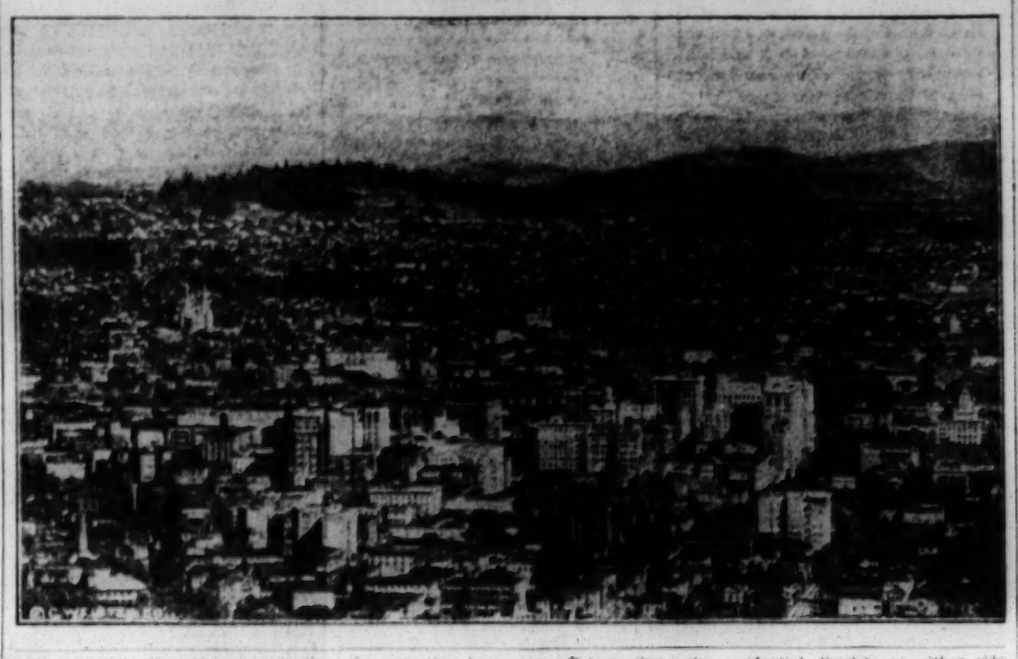
The Rose Festival

One of the events for which Portland is best known throughout the nation is the annual Rose Festival, celebrated in June. The city devotes three or four days in that month to a gala celebration, consisting of beautiful floats drawn by horses, which traverse the main streets of the city in picturesque parades. Many decorated automobiles also participate in these celebrations. Many people know of Portland only through these annual carnivals, which have won for it the name, "The City of Roses." Many western and some national organizations choose Portland for their conventions, recognizing the hospitality which has always been shown to visitors.

The N. E. A. Convention

The National Educational Association will meet in Portland this coming July. Arrangements have been made with several large automobile concerns to furnish buses marked N. E. A. to convey the visiting delegates around the park system free of charge within certain zone limits. If the visitors wish to make the trip up the Columbia River highway, a small fee will be charged. The educators will be given all the roses they want, free gratis. Portland has so many roses that she can easily afford to be generous with them, and it is generosity like this that makes visiting delegates want to come back again next year.

Bird's-Eye View of Portland, Ore.



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THE DIVIDE IN THE CASCADE RANGE

The Highway Is 200 Feet Above the Railroad Track in the Valley

DIAGRAM OF THE HEART OF THE CITY

Note the Broad Diagonal Roads Running In From the Suburban Areas

COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY IN THE CASCADE RANGE

Engineering Triumph Opens Up the Inland Empire to the Pacific Coast—Road Built on Expert Plans Through a Natural Wonderland Pleases Thousands Annually

The story of the Columbia River Highway and of the patriotic men who made the road a reality is one sure to inspire the admiration of all citizens who have the welfare of the nation at heart.

The Cascade Barrier

Ages ago, when the earth's surface was undergoing great eruptions, the Cascade Range was thrown up out of the sea along the western coast of North America, from the Yukon province to California. It formed a great barrier between the inland plains and sea coast. East and west passages through the range were and are scarce. The Columbia river is one of these.

Obstacles to Immigrants

When immigration into Oregon began in 1839, most of it came through the gorge chiselled out by this stream. The early pioneers met with no obstacles to their westward movements until they reached the narrow passage in the Cascade Range where the water flowed down on its way to the sea. Here they had to remove the wheels from their wagons and drift down stream on timber rafts.

The first real attempt to build a road from the inland empire, as eastern Oregon and Washington are termed, over the Cascade range was the work of Joel Palmer, who came out with a small band of men from Indiana in 1845. They preferred to hew a road over the mountains to risking their lives on the rapids of the Columbia. Striking south toward Mt. Hood, they searched for road locations. Many privations were encountered, but their persistence was finally rewarded when Oregon City, to the west of the Cascades, was reached late in October, 1845. Palmer's surveys prepared the way for later comers. His crude road was soon widened, and in 1846 a franchise was granted to S. K. Barlow by the Provisional government to operate the road.

The First Road

The first road along the riverbank was completed in February, 1856. It was but six miles in length, extending from Bonneville to Cascade Locks. The grades in this were too steep. In 1872 the State Legislature appropriated $50,000 to construct a wagon road from the Sandy river in Multnomah county to the Dalles. Narrowness and steep grades were the chief disadvantages in this highway. It had a short life, as 1882 saw its practical ruin, when the O. W. R. and N. railroad was put in along the side of the river. Only traces of it could be found in 1913 when the new road was begun.

Oregon's Interest Awakens

In 1911 attempts were made to build longer roads along the river, but nothing satisfactory resulted. Soon after a State Highway Commission was instituted. Mr. Rufus C. Holman, chairman of the Multnomah County Board, succeeded in getting an Advisory Board on Roads and Highways to help the county with its road undertakings. This advisory board chose Mr. Samuel C. Lancaster, an expert civil engineer, to act as consulting engineer for the county.

A native of western Tennessee, he had built a fine system of highways for his own State, which had attracted attention from other road builders. After looking over the lay of the land for the new project, Mr. Lancaster made up his mind that here was an unequalled chance to build one of the most useful and serviceable highways on the continent. He decided that the job must be done well, and from the beginning to the end of the construction he insisted upon good workmanship and scientific methods.

Choice of Road Master

As the work of building the road began in October, 1913, Mr. Lancaster met with a hitch in his plans. As a result of a disagreement with one of the county engineers, he went to Salem and studied the recent laws of the State dealing with highways. This investigation revealed to him that the legislators had vested complete authority on all road building projects in an official called the road-master. Mr. Lancaster decided to go to some of the wealthy taxpayers in Portland who were interested in seeing that the highway was built properly, and ask their advice upon the selection of a roadmaster. At a meeting called by him for this purpose, the name of John B. Yeon was put forward. Mr. Yeon was asked to serve, and he not only accepted, but offered his services without remuneration. His experience in handling labor fitted him particularly for the position. All the road construction, except the bridges and hard surfacing, was done under his direct supervision, by foremen and gangs of workmen. The labor was all direct, that is to say, Mr. Yeon hired all the men; no contractor came into the work at all.

Details of Structure

From the city square in Portland running out 46 miles east, the road has a uniform width of 24 feet, and in no place is the grade over 5 per cent. The curves are all made on a wide sweeping radius, to allow the driver to see ahead. The road is a trifle over 24 feet wide on the curves. Several concrete bridges and buttresses make up part of the highway. The bridges have sidewalks on each side, with a high steel-shouldered curb, to protect pedestrians from any possibility of being struck by passing cars. Care was exercised in building the bridges to make them harmonize with the contour of the neighboring scenery.

The Shepperd's Dell bridge (see illustration) is a single span, reinforced concrete bridge, 150 feet long and 136 feet above the creek bottom. The arch has a span of 100 feet. The total width of the bridge, including sidewalks and railings, is 25 feet. At Mitchell's Point, farther to the east, the road passes through a tunnel which has five great windows cut in its side, affording a beautiful view out over the river below and the Washington shore just across. The tunnel is almost 400 feet long.

The Water Falls

Many beautiful waterfalls pour their clear, cold spray down hundreds of feet into the river below. As one motors out from Portland, the first falls to be passed are the Latourell; then a few miles farther east are Coopey's; next one sees Wahkeena falls, which are very beautiful; Multnomah falls, in Benson Park, drop down off the mountain for 900 feet to the bed of the Columbia. These falls are fed by the glaciers and eternal snows of Mt. Hood and other high peaks, and never dry up.

How Money Was Raised

The money needed to pay for the highway was obtained by bond issues. In 1913 Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River and Multnomah counties raised together $2,325,000 for the construction of the road. When it was completed, funds for the paving were necessary. In the spring of 1915 a campaign for cash was launched by the Portland Chamber of Commerce and foremost citizens. The ensuing April election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the issuance of new bonds.

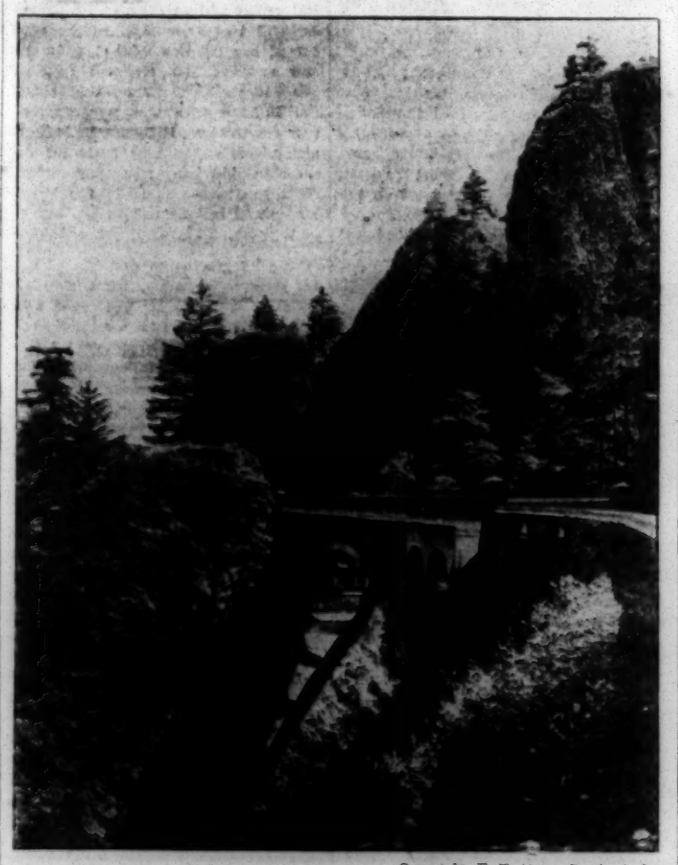
Formal Dedication

The formal dedication of the Columbia Highway occurred in June, 1916. President Wilson pressed a button in the White House which closed an electric circuit reaching across the continent, causing an electric magnet on Crown Point to drop a weight which unfurled the Stars and Stripes on the flagstaff of the memorial building at that place. The dream of men for a thoroughfare from the inland empire to the sea was no longer a dream; it was a fact.

The people of Portland and Multnomah, having this beautiful attraction, were desirous of letting other people hear about it. Thousands of visitors to the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco traveled over the sections of the highway that were finished in the summer of 1915, and spread the news of the wonders of the achievement among their friends.

Spreading the News

Mr. Edward A. Filene saw the highway while in Portland in 1916, and was so impressed with its beauty that he took occasion to speak of it before the annual convention of the Chambers of Comemrce of the United States in Washington, D. C., last December. Mr. Carroll G. Pearse, former president of the National Educational Association, attended the meetings of the Oregon State Educational Association six weeks ago, and was driven over the entire highway. He has asked Mr. Lancaster, the consulting engineer, to come to the next meeting of the N. E. A., which is to be held in Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 28, to show his stereopticon and moving pictures of the scenic beauties of the Columbia country. On March 9, Mr. Lancaster will give his lecture before the Chicago Geographic Society.



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SHEPPERD'S DELL

Eleven Acres Adjoining This Beautiful Arch Were Given for a Public Park by George Shepperd, of Portland

THE TRAILS CLUB STIMULATES USE OF THE HIGHWAY

Instituted by Mr. Lancaster to Take Advantage of the Beauties Near Portland—Forestry Service Maintains a Look-Out Tower on Larch Mountain

The Progressive Business Men's Club of Portland entertained Mr. Samuel C. Lancaster, in February, 1915, when he described the beauties of the highway and suggested that some one of the Portland clubs institute the building of trails up several of the higher peaks along the roadway.

Larch Mountain Trail

Instantly a young man, Mr. Henry Hyak, jumped to his feet and moved that the Progressive Men's Club be the one to take up the project. A committee was immediately chosen to begin this interesting work. Larch mountain, rising 4,045 feet high, directly between the river and Mt. Hood, was selected owing to the view it afforded of the whole valley. Two branches, one leading up from Wahkeena, and the other from Multnomah Falls, make up the trail, which reached completion in October. Ten thousand dollars went to the clearing of this parkway to the "grandstand," as Mr. Lancaster names the summit of Larch mountain.

Look-Out Tower

The engineer recommended a look-out tower for forest fires, and the Trails Club built a house on two huge tree stumps which stood very close together. Steel braces propped the little cabin on its two unsupported sides. The Larch Mountain trail has been turned over to the Forestry Service of the U. S. Government, with the understanding that the Federal agents shall maintain and police it forever.

Paradise for Botanists

Mr. Lancaster, in an interview with the Woman's Journal, remarked: "The flowers in the Oregon country are an unending source of joy to the botanist. They bloom all the year round from the sea beaches near Astoria right up on to the sides of Mt. Hood, according to their seasons. There is no rain in Multnomah from June to September. West of the Cascade range, no poisonous reptiles creep to frighten the explorer."

Geological Treasures

For the student of geology the Columbia gorge is a laboratory crammed full of ever-new experiences. In the summer of 1916, Mr. J. H. Bretz, of the University of Chicago, with a group of students, was employed by the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology to make a careful investigation of the geological features of the whole Columbia river gorge. Basalt and satsop formations were discovered to be two of the most prominent characteristics of the region. In digging near the edge of the river many remarkable fossils were brought to light, after centuries of mountain pressure. Mr. Bretz and his assistants found several oak-leaf fossils in almost perfect preservation. A partially petrified tree was the reward of one day's searching. It stands upright, entirely enclosed within huge boulders. Botanists have determined that it is (or was) a coniferous growth. Many of these fossils are older than the hills which tower up over them.